The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,336 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Chusan	45.0	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa.....	2959	500	G. W. Aitkinson	8th "
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th "
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd "
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej.....	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia.....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROSETTA.....	3504 700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA.....	3500 700	W. Barratt.....	17th "
BRINDISI.....	3242 550	L. Reeves.....	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisements), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or the Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 600. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000 800	1st May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 11 and 1 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA.....	G. Cattich....	2,100 600	2nd April
MIRUDA.....	G. Ragusin...	3,000 550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich...	4,500 60	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)..C. Lazarich		4,500 600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Ton. H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	..3,500 550	....12th April.

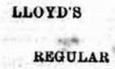
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay March 2, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons. H.P.	
S. S. RYDAL HALL.....	2,700 400	4th April. 1885.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700 400	30th "

These last Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

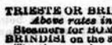
For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KINGS & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

32, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 5, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN DRUMMOND....	3,0 0..	R. L. Wilson..	28th Mar.
" OGILVIE.....	.3,000	G. Nelson.. ...	5th Apl.
" FORBES.....	2,500	J. A. Guard...	23rd "
" MACDONALD.....	2,700	W. Miller....	3rd May
* CAMERON	2,50 0	J. R. Kewley..	13th "

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 4, 1885.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. "BARCELONA," 1,856 Tons register, will leave end of this month, and has First Class accommodation for Passengers.

McCULLOCH & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3413 840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. ASIA	3350 480	T. Craig.....	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069 480	F. Hight.....	30th "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000 1000	G. C. Boothby	30th "
s.s. NUBIA.....	3551 480	Knox	6th June.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA...	3242 450	Capt. W. Russel	5th April

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,

2 lb. tins, 8 annas.

Specially prepared and tinned for

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES.

AS Agents for Messrs. F. Giesler and Co., we would draw special attention to their "for India" brand, the best Wine of the higher coals imported into India.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	52 0	27 0
MOET & CHANDON'S "EXTRA Superior"	55 8	29 4
Do. do. do. Magnums		113 8
PERIER JOUET and Co.'s finest dry	50 0	26 8
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	57 8	31 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR.....	27 0	15 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next, Tenders for the supply, within one month, of 100 tons of RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, not less than 30 ft. long by 18" square.

Tenders to state the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel.

Specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's office, Parel, 23rd March, 1885.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS ?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists ; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administered with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list ; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the useful merits of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

is conducted entirely on the READY MONEY SYSTEM, and it is therefore necessary that all orders should be accompanied with a remittance. The object of the Stores being to keep up fresh supplies of Oilmanstores and Overland Provisions from the best Makers, and at the lowest possible rates, consistent with good quality and Ready Money.

ICE, FISH, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES

Supplied to residents in the Mofussil.

Travelling

Ice Boxes and double quilting at Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 each according to size and quality.

For

a thorough Refreshing Beverage during the hot Weather nothing surpasses the

ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE

at Rs. 1-8 per doz. without bottles.

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST TO

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
FORBES STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,

GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose, and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

TWO SUB-OVERSEERS on the half-yearly temporary Establishment list,—pay Rs. 60—for employment in the P. W. D. in the Kanara District. Copies of testimonials and qualifications, which will not be returned, to be sent prepaid. Surveying necessary. Knowledge of English not essential, but good health and physique very necessary. Apply to

CAPTAIN W. J. LISTER, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Karwar.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.

E. NASH, Secretary,
Shikarpur Municipality.

Shikarpur, 5th March 1885.

WE are favoured with instructions from JOHN KYLE, Esq., Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, to

SELL BY AUCTION

THE WHOLE OF THE STORES consisting of

Smith's and Carpenter's Tools, Engines, Saw-benches, Cranes, Crab-winches and Chains, Hooks, Portable Forges, Rod, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel Brass, etc., Copper and Scrap iron, etc.

Sale commences on 9th APRIL, and continued on alternate days.

For information, apply to

J. W. HOME & CO.,
Auctioneers, COLOMBO.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5½, 5, 3½ per cent per annum subject to } 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

A GENTLEMAN with several-years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management of superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIALS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next, Tenders for the purchase of any of the following old material, viz :—

About 134 tons 2½ wrought iron Tie-bars.
130 tons cast iron portions of turn-tables.
50 tons C. I. crossing bodies.
17 tons bridge bracings, wrought and cast iron.
15 tons miscellaneous wrought and cast scrap iron.
7 cast iron coke oven door frames.
1 Dismantled travelling crane.
Lot of old telegraph wire in pieces.
Wooden bridge centres and Derrick Poles.

Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify rates for delivery on the spot to be removed within 20 days.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th March, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office at Bombay, and on the 28th instant, for contracts as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Provisions Grain and Forage and Dead stock for Men and Animals.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.

3. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 25 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract. This will be hereafter retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract by the successful Tenderer.

4. No earnest money in cash will be received.

5. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Consst. Storekeeper General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 26th March, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, and Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, for the supply of Pony Equipments, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

1. 00 one thousand and five hundred sets of PONY EQUIPMENTS.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.

3. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 25 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be returned from the successful tenderer as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. No earnest money in cash will be received.

5. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 26th March, 1885.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 26th instant to 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1885. Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for taking down and reconstructing two SKITTLE ALLEYS and one PLUNGE BATH and COMPOUND RAILINGS, Morly Hall, Colaba.

2. Plans, specification and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained, on application at Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 1st April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 500, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt. Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences,

Bombay Defences Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1885.

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LONDON : J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street ; and 35 St. Bride-street, E. C. ; and at all Libraries.

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the gram mode Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, Gold and silk embroidered Folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.

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NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH.

For the First time in Bombay,
Arthur Shirley's Original Farcical Comedy
in 3 Acts, entitled
"THE THREE HATS."

As played at the Royalty Theatre, London, for over 250 nights, also in Calcutta and Madras, and pronounced by the Press and Public to be the funniest Comedy yet produced.

To be preceded by the
Charming Comedietta in one act, entitle
A MORNING CALL.

Mrs. CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limit d.
LOOK OUT FOR
"ARTFUL CARDS."
J. H. NUNN, Stage Manager.

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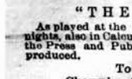

THE s.s. "GULF OF CARPENTARIA," 2,454 tons register, will sail on or about 12th April. She has accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers only.
This steamer was built for and employed in the Australian trade, and her saloon and cabins, situated amidship, are specially fitted up for the comfort of passengers.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from the 1st April till 30th June, 1885, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act 19 of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, Police Commr.'s office, 27th March, 1885.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., Ld.

WANTED, an experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60. per mensem. Applications and copies of testimonials to be sent to
J. BERKLEY,
Locc. Superintendent,
H. H. the Nizam's G. S. Rys. Co., Ld., Secunderabad.

THE LATEST WEED

"ATALANTA,"

a really choice after-dinner smoke.

Rs. 45 per 1,000.

Rs. 5 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.
EXCHANGE OF PARCELS WITH VICTORIA.

FROM the 1st April, 1885, PARCELS may be EXCHANGED between India and the Colony of VICTORIA (Australia).

2. The conditions governing the limits of size and weight, the contents, and the rates of postage of parcels sent from India to Victoria, will be the same as those laid down in Section IV of the *Postal Guide* for parcels sent from India to the United Kingdom.

3. Parcels sent from India to Victoria may not exceed £50 in value.

4. Each parcel should be accompanied by a declaration of its contents and their value, in the prescribed form.

5. Prepayment of postage on parcels despatched from India will ensure the free delivery of the parcels only to such places in Victoria as are accessible by rail or coach, and any charges incurred for the further transmission of parcel to places not so accessible will be recovered from the addressees in Victoria.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, 23rd March 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE SALAY MAHOMED bin HAJEE MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to Mr. HURBASS PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, Apollo ouad, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town on the western side of Tembkar Street in registration subdistrict of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1229 and 1230 and new No. 3 34, old Survey Nos. 2,70 and 251, and new Survey No. 2652, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes at Rs. nineteen under Nos. 72 and 73, but now under No. 71, containing by admeasurement 418 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Tembkar street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomedanan Subzaar Major, and on the south by the house of Wazir Goolam Hussain Aswaria, and which said house was formerly a dwelling in the occupation of the tenants of the said Memon Hajee Salay Mahomed bin Hajee Mahomed.—Dated this 27th day of March, 1885.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

DRINK PURE WATER.
CHEAVIN'S IMPROVED PATENT RAPID FILTERS

ARE the best and most efficient filters for household use.

0. 000, ¼ Gall. No. 00, 1 Gall. No. 0, 2 Gall. No. 1, 3 Gall.
Rs. 7-8 Rs. 9 Rs. 12-8 Rs. 17
No. 2, 4 Gall. No. 3, 6 Gall. No. 4, 7 Gall.
Rs. 24 Rs. 40 Rs. 50

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVAN'S
INDRADYNE,
The only unfailing and reliable preventive and specific for
CHOLERA.

THIS preparation is the result of many years of careful observation, experiment, and study, and as its administration has invariably been attended with success, it is confidently recommended as the only preventive and specific for Cholera on which implicit reliance can be placed. It has never been known to fail, and has often cured cases which, in its absence, would have been regarded as hopeless.

☞ A single trial will prove both the preventive and curative properties of Indradyne, and with this specific at hand Cholera need no longer be feared. Do not therefore delay to lay in a supply. Under the ordinary treatment for Cholera how few survive its attack!

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COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
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COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
CHOLERA DROPS.
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CHOLERA DROPS

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a reputation for its curative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in CASE OF EMERGENCY, and when beyond the reach of PROMPT MEDICAL AID.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

AN efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a Blood-purifier. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this Compound.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-4.

DYSENTERY! DIARRHŒA!!
COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
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ANTI-MALARIOUS
FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.

THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
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WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,
THE GRANDEST AND MOST COMPLETE
ORGANIZATION TRAVELLING,
WILL GIVE THEIR INAUGURAL
PERFORMANCE,
ON OR ABOUT TUESDAY, APRIL 7,
IN THE
MONSTER PAVILLION,
ESPLANADE.
ANNA WILSON,
DIRECTRESS.

TENDERS received for SUPPLYING REFRESHMENTS at BARS for WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS. Apply to
N. GRIFFITHS,
Imperial Hotel.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BIBLE SOCIETY and of the TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY will be held in the Bible Society's Rooms, Dhobie Talao, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 8 p.m.
The attendance of the Members and Friends of the above Societies is very earnestly requested.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 6th proximo, inclusive, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th March, 1885.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two STOREYED HOUSE situated in Church-gate-street, Fort. The spacious and lofty ground floor will be converted into a very handsome and comfortable shop according to the incoming tenant's tastes and requirements. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a small BUNGALOW in Lower Colaba; rent Rs. 45. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
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NOTICE.

REGIMENTS under Orders for QUETTA can obtain our Wines and Spirits from our Agents there, Messrs. H. BALDWIN & Co.
VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.
BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
Boiled Goods, Drops, Jujubes, Pestilles.
50 kinds, &c., &c.
From Ans. 12 to Re. 1-8. per lb.
MORENAS AND CO.

TURKISH DELIGHT.
Just imported direct from Constantinople.
Lemon, Rose, Filbert, Vanilla Scented.
Small box, Re. 1-8; large box Rs. 3.
MORENAS AND CO.
15, Meadow-street.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
Pralines, Chocolate Cream, Liqueurs,
Comfits, &c.
And in Fancy boxes from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 5.
MORENAS AND CO.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Re. 1-12 per lb.
In fancy boxes
Ans. 10 and Re. 1-4 per box.
MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street.

REQUIRED, two competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMEN on temporary employment, on salary of Rs. 80 a-d Rs. 60 respectively. Applications to be made personally to the undersigned.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BURNHAM, M. Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 13th March, 1885.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
Pain, CHOLERA
or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Masjid.

SALES BY AUCTION

JOHN AND COMPANY
31, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Planter's Hall, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. Kenwell Naik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome french-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases and boxes, hanging and table lamps, first rate large oleographs, rich table ornaments, grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Boehme, the property of C. F. PEARSON, Esq. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome ink and gold dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hot water and curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, butter and biscuit boxes, toast rack with egg cups, ice pitcher, a set of fish knives and forks by Treacher and Co., a set of mother-of-pearl fruit knives and forks, handsome teakwood and backwood French-polished and carved furniture such as a set of telescope dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, cane chairs, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, side and oval tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, drawing room suites, drawing room couches, chairs, easy folding and reclining chairs, ottoman, monkey, round and oval tea-poys, davenport, harmonium, velvet pink table cover, wisdom, carpets, Madras pattern single and double bedsteads, teakwood French-polished and marble top single and double dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, double door almirs, sofa, table, reclining couches, towel, book and shoe horses, looking glasses, writing table, bookstand checks, coir and China matting, iron stove, copper chatties, plants, &c.
At 2 p.m., one young Arab horse going in harness and saddle, and also harness and saddle.
Plants will be sold at 7 a. m.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JOHN & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at old Byculla Hotel, second storey, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases and boxes, hanging and table lamps, first rate large oleographs, rich table ornaments, sewing machine by Messrs. Wheeler and Wilson, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hot water and curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, butter and biscuit boxes, ice pitcher, a set of fish knives and forks by Mapin, spoons and forks; handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved furniture such as a set of dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, cane tables, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, side and oval tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, drawing room suites, drawing room couches, chairs, folding and reclining chairs, round and oval teapoys, accordion, Brussels carpets, iron and Madras pattern teakwood single and double bedsteads, teakwood and marble top single and double dressing and washing tables, Madras pattern almira, reclining couches, towel and shoe horses, looking glasses, writing table, bookstand, long arm and folding easy chairs, child's perambulator, China matting, cooking vessels, &c., &c.
The property is now on view.
JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 28th March, 1885.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers, Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. Not trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine, the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms—liberal satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FRENCH, Arabic, Turkish, and Shorthand Lessons from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., charges moderate. Apply E. M., care of this paper.

GRAM KIBBLING MACHINES—Kibbled Gram is the best for Horses and makes a wonderful improvement in a very short time. Try it.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

TO LET, a REFRESHMENT and a BILLIARD ROOM situated in best locality in Fort. Apply "Z," this office.

PICNIC BASKETS, complete with fittings, for 2 and 3 persons, Rs. 20 and 30 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH will be RE-OPENED on the 1st April.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER, well up to his work, good pay given. Apply THOMSON & TAYLOR, Chemists.

AUCTION SALE of Col. Withers' valuable furniture, Soundy's piano, English barouche and pair of grey arabs, &c., at No. 19 Marine Lines TO-DAY at 1 p. m.

IF you wish to have correct time, get your Watches and Clocks repaired at KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9 Meadow-street, Bombay.

FLOWERS!—Just unpacked a large assortment from Paris; also Plush Bags, Berlin wool slippers, Birthday Cards all latest novelties very cheap.—SHROFF BROS.

TO LET, comfortable premises, No. 6-8, Hormusjee-lane, Lower Colaba, on Tramway line. Rent small. Apply to J. F. PEREIRA, Military Department, Secretariat.

WANTED a SITUATION as lady's maid or the care of children not in arms, to proceed to England. Good sailor; speaks different languages, E.L., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the best situated and the most comfortable only place where sea breeze, billiards and badminton are available. Table second to none.

FOR SALE at the Morarjee Goculdas S & W. Co., Parell, cheap 2 high pressure cylinders, 22" 4 feet stroke, 1 low pressure cylinder 5' 1" long, 33" dia, with piston, piston rod and cover complete.

DRAWING PENS and PENCILS. A pair of compasses and pen combined in one. Very convenient also to students. Only at 8 annas. Only to be had at STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-Gate-street.

FOR SALE, landau by Morgan, Longacre, in good order, a pair of handsome young bay arabs, quiet and sound with new set English brass mounted harness. Apply to W. A. BAKER, National Bank of India.

FOR SALE, Band instruments, complete set never used, from Riviere and Hawkes, will be sold at a reduction, as they are not now required. For particulars apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad.

NOW READY.—INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI. of 1882, with Notes showing Corresponding Cases in "English Acts," and "Indian Acts, 1866." Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases, by Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10; by Post Rs. 10-12. Apply the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, a SITUATION by an Engineer holding First Class certificate. Good references can be given. M. care of *B. G.*

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL.—150 test Snow flake Rs. 5-8; 25 test Rs. 4—for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Apollo street.

FOR SALE, Rs. 700, bay Arab GELDING, 9 years, 14-3. Apply to Major CRUICKSHANK, The City, Ahmedabad.

BIRKETT and CO.'S SELECTION of RODERER, is the wine used at the clubs. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

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KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo street, Bombay.

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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Horlick, London.
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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	24 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
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Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
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Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
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Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
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Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	14 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
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Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
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Do. **	33 0	...
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Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old ***	34 0	...
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WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
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Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	21 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LI

NEWS FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, MARCH 23.

The railway and harbour works are progressing most satisfactorily, and three locomotive engines have already arrived, one of which, called the Goa, has commenced to run from Sanvordem, the bridge at that place being now completed; the names of the other two engines are Ormuz and Diu.

Great activity is also observable in the Public Works Department, and some good roads are being made which were greatly needed for traffic. The present Governor-General, Senhor Visconde de Paco de Arcos, is a very active, conscientious, and painstaking man, and notwithstanding the continued illness of the good and amiable Viscountess, he has personally visited all the chief districts, and taken a note of their wants. He has obtained three months' special leave, and accompanies the Viscountess to Lisbon, whither she has been ordered by her medical attendants to proceed immediately. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Viscount will return soon, so as to be able to see carried out the various improvements projected by him. The revenues of this colony have increased considerably since the present Governor took charge, and this is in a great measure due to the ability and zeal of Messrs. Nogar and Mesquitta, Secretary of the Revenue Board and Attorney-General of the Crown respectively, who co-operate most heartily with the Viscount in all that is good for the prosperity of the colony. The administration of affairs during the absence of the Governor will be conducted by a Council composed of three of the highest officials of the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, and Military Departments, of which the Archbishop of Goa shall be the President.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT JAMNUGGUR HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 21.

Though educational events are necessarily few and far between in a small town like Jamnuggur, we do not lag much behind in matters educational, owing its existence to Mr. Giles, whose fostering After the laying of the foundation-stone of a girls' school by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson in November last, the late visit of Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, was made the occasion of a prize distribu tion to he succes[s]ful alumni of the local High Schoo lat the Zal Bungalow, t he r esidence of His Highness the Jamsaheb. The fact of the school care of the department under him is well known lent an additional interest to the event. At about 4-45 p. m. on the 18th inst. the boys of the school, headed by their respective captains, filed into the verandah in the rear of the Jam's palace out-looking the Zakhota tank. he reflection of the rays of the setting sun in its undulating waters, overshadowed by trees growing on its margin, was very picturesque. At 5 o'clock the guests came in, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Kumar Fate Singji, Sodhan Bhavsingji, the grandson of the Thakor of Dhrol, Dr. Dadabhai, Mr. Adarji Jivanji, late deputy collector of Surat, Capt. Gleig, Seth Jayisingbhai of Ahmedabad and others. After an interesting report of the results of the educational apparatus set agoing six years ago had been read by the head master, Mr. Dhirajram, Mr. Maganlal, our intelligent Dewan Saheb spoke in behalf of the Jam, giving a brief history of education in the Jamnuggur State in which he said there were 58 vernacular boys' schools besides a high school in the capital and an English school, recently opened at Khambhalia the seat of the Jam's Governor. Days gone by, he said with a smile, a splendid success of the local High School at the Matriculation was due to the presen head-master., who had been in charge of the institution since its establishment in 1876, and had ever devoted all his energies by his work, and fairly earned the popularity he deserved. Altogether 16 boys had been successful at the University Entrance Examination, of whom 6 had passed out of 7 in December last. A suitable school-house she added was in the course of erection, and would be completed before the rains. Mr. Maganlal next referred to the state of the local girls' schools, in which he said Mrs. MacLelland took a deep and active interest. Her frequent visits to them had infused in them merits by which they had succeeded in acquiring their present efficiency and fame; and the neatness, good manners, and the excellence of the needle work of the school girls were entirely owing to her very kind efforts in their behalf. He hoped Mr. Giles had seen the two girls' schools and liked them. In conclusion he asked Mrs. Giles to be good enough to distribute the prizes.

A few pieces were then recited by the boys, and the Jamsaheb was particularly taken by Hindu song which was principally addressed to him.

When the prizes had been distributed, Mr. Giles said that after what had been said by the head-master, Mr. Dirajram, and by Mr. Maganlal about the success the school had achieved, if any stimulus was wanting it was amply supplied by the new building, which he liked very much, and which was as excellent as could be desired. He was very glad to learn that Mr. Dhirajram had employed some of the successful students in his State. Alluding to the girls' schools, he said that he was sorry he had not seen the No. II school till then, but he hoped to visit it on the next day. He could say, however, that there was not the like of them in the whole of Gujarat. They bore away the palm from even the Ahmedabad girls' schools by their superior numbers and efficiency, and they were so flourishing a condition that there was room for a third school in the town. He could not help saying that all that excellent result was wholly owing to the very kind efforts of Mrs. McLelland. In conclusion, he said that both Mrs. Giles and himself were much pleased with what they had seen, and were highly thankful to His Highness for the warm reception they had received.

The eulogium passed upon the endeavours of Mrs. MacLelland in improving female education here was very just. The kindness and condescension with which she treats all children of the schools, and natives of this place in general, are well known. She is frequently seen mixing freely with native women, and it is decidedly owing to her influence that hundreds of girls in this out-of-the-way town are attracted to the girls' schools, and learn how to make the best use of their leisure hours.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 24th instant.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th March, submitting plan and estimate for reversing the gully at Mogji-bunder outfall drain by removing and raising part of the arch and filling up the all. The estimate amounts to Rs. 3,898; and he states that the work has been rendered necessary by the Dock extension works cutting off the drain from its sea communication. He states that the expenditure should be charged to "Contingencies" in Dock extension estimate. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee recommending that the work be carried out.

Resolution.—The work is sanctioned.

THE SUNK ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

Submitted letter from the Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 14th July, enclosing copy of letter from Captain Barlow, of the s. s. Parramatta, respecting the new Sunk Rock light, and suggesting certain changes therein. Submitted report by the Acting Port Officer, dated 23rd July, with opinions of pilots regarding the light. Sub. mitted report by Engineer, dated 11th September. Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 23rd January, Submitted further report by Engineer, dated 6th March. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read minutes recorded by the Chairman that, as recommended by the Port Officer, the re-arrangement of the coloured shades be adopted, that is, that to seaward the white sector should show from the eastern condensed red beam round to the Prong Light-house, except when intersected by a narrow green beam covering, and to the eastward of the 17 feet patch on the pitch of the S E prong; that to the north or harbour side the light should show red from the Dolphin over the shipping; and to the eastward as far as the white beam now extends, *i.e.*, over an arc of 22°, and that the white beam should show thence round to Shewa Beacon, or over an arc of about 34°, where it would join the eastern red sector. Further that the Engineer's maximum estimate for effecting these changes—Rs. 300—be sanctioned, and that six months' notice of the proposed change be given; also, that the existing Sunk Rock Light should be strengthened as proposed by the Engineer.

The Chairman at the same time proposed that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to have the electric lights on Malabar Hill masked on the seaward side, as there is danger of vessels being misled by them. With regard to the Dolphin Rock Light, the Chairman proposed that the question of altering it should again be brought forward when the removal of the Baleigh Patch is completed. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Parker that the part of the Chairman's proposal regarding the masking of the electric lights on Malabar Hill be omitted. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the Chairman's motion was thereafter carried.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 23rd March, submitting tenders for the supply of stores and provisions to his department for the ensuing year, and recommending that the lowest, viz., that of Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee and Company, be accepted.

Resolution.—The tenders of Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee and Company may be accepted.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 17th March, stating with regard to the lease of land between Municipal latrines and Ice Company factory agreed to be granted to Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Nariawalla, that the Municipality have built their latrines up to their eastern boundary line, and have besides taken up extra ground for a coping and fence round the southern latrines. He states that these encroachments average one and two feet at the north and south ends respectively, and he suggests that the Municipality be [illegible] to shift their eastern boundary line to the correct site, or to take extra ground for an 18 inch air passage, as is done by other tenants or proprietors on the Trust estates.

Resolution.—The Municpal Commissioner should be offered an additional width of 2 feet throughout the entire length and at the half rate—Rs. 10—per square yard charged for the original site; and he should be requested, should this offer not be at once accepted, to remove the encroachments without delay, so as to enable the Trustess to lease the land on which they are.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 108, dated 20th March, sanctioning the levy of Dock dues on P. & O. lighters, both for the past and the future, according to the actual quantity of cargo carried in them.

Letter from Engineer, dated 18th March, reporting the completion of the work of laying down sliding on the north-east wharf of Prince's Dock for landing State railway stores.

The town duty collected during February mounts to Rs. 87,739 against Rs. 72,320 for February, 1884.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd March, 1885.	For week-ending 22nd March, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	30	22
" " out of "	25	14
" transported	16	12
" attended to	2	

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 20th March, 1885.	For week ending 20th March, 1884.
Vessels entered	14	14
" left	10	10
" remaining in dock	16	17

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

Mr. Chotalal Sevakram, Tutor to the Rao of Cutch, has written a memorandum on the subjects of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood. He says:—

The customs under reference have been disapproved long since by the educated and intelligent portion of the society. They have unanimously condemned them as being a source of wide-spread unhappiness and misery. But their condemnation was only of short duration. They began to regard them as a chronic disease which cannot possibly be eradicated. The evils were thus left alone and attracted but desultory attention. Now that the subject has been revived in the memory of the public by Mr. Malabari on such broad grounds of humanity and justice it is due to their good sense and education that all apathy should be shaken off, and some combined action may be initiated. Let it be made a point by the educated class es that the agitation should not collapse, but that they should land their hearty cooperation in a matter which affects the best interest of the thousands of tender girls, and unhappy widows immediately, though, in a comprehensive sense, it touches the weal or woe of the whole society.

INFANT MARRIAGE.

Nothing is to be more deplored than that children, while in a tender condition, both mental and physical, should be joined in matrimony. But as this evil is not so much the result of ignorance and thoughtlessness on the part of parents as of castes, it is difficult to devise plans and adopt measures which should put an end to it. Mr. Malabari is fully cognizant of the divisions and subdivisions into which the Hindu community is distributed. Among these some are so limited in extent as to consist of families ranging from 10 to 20 only. Again, some castes have more girls than they can possibly dispose of, and on the other hand, amongst others, the number of boys greatly preponderates. These circumstances together with a variety of personal considerations have more or less to do with matrimonial alliances. It is erroneous to suppose that much regard is shown to the question of age. Age is unnecessarily thrown upon them in the matter than they really deserve. There is not half the dread of the bugbear priestly authority under the present state of Hindu society and enlightened British rule, of what it was in former days. It is a mistake to take substance for the shadow. The priest is consulted only for very limited purposes in respect to a marriage alliance. If the parents of girls are prevented by force of circumstances from marrying them before they are 11 years old, they won't mind doing so a year or two later. They do not incur any popular reproach thereby, nor do they labour under any kind of interference as having deviated from the injunctions of the Shastras. I know of instances, even in upper classes, in which girls are sometimes allowed to grow up beyond 12 years of age, not because they can find suitable bridegrooms for them, and in such cases, the caste does not in any way interfere with the parties. Let us also take the case of the Rajputs, once a ruling race in India and as it still many a prince and chief of high dignity belong. They are all Hindus and stand next to the sacerdotal class in the four great divisions of the Hindus. Their social institutions are governed by the Hindu Shastras and still they do allow their daughters and sisters to grow up much more beyond the age of puberty without being given in marriage, and yet the priest has never declaimed against them for not marrying them early. They are certainly none the less pure Hindus on that account. I think I have made it sufficiently clear that it is not so much the Shastras we have to reproach in the present day, as people themselves. Behind the screen of the Shastras marriages properly so called are not the order of the day, especially amongst the upper classes. If they take place among those classes in which the remarriage of widows is permitted, it does not make a great difference with them. Now the question is what is to be done with regard to such marriages amongst the upper classes? Indeed the society will be all the happier, better and more fit to rise in the scale of civilization, if the institution of early marriages is done away with. But as it is next to impossible, if not absolutely so, to bring about this result for years to come at least, what is the desirable course to pursue? And every one knows that as far as can be possible, it will give rise to new difficulties which the present caste-system will not allow us to cope with successfully. It will no doubt be a wise and laudable arrangement, if females should be allowed to go unmarried till they are fairly educated and get a fair idea of what a hallowed tie of marriage is. But so long as the circumscribed limit of each caste remains an obstacle in the way, a boy, however intelligent, handsome and educated, would take for his wife, a girl from his own caste, no matter however deformed and stupid she may be. He has thus only a limited scope for the exercise of his choice and this place is not known. Under the present state of things marriages for children are entirely managed by their parents, but if the girls and boys arrive at puberty and are joined in ill-coped marriages, they may be all the more unhappy. I need scarcely enter into details to show that the abolition of the present system will not be an unmixed good, as long as the caste-system retains its present form. To strike the middle course is therefore the only alternative suggested by Mr. Malabari, viz. to devise measures which shall have the effect of discouraging and preventing infant marriages and as Mr. Malabari would also wish it to be, reform ought not to be forced upon the people in a manner distasteful to them, the question for consideration is what steps should be taken? If infant marriages are prevented, one of its notable effects will be to save a number of girls from being classed amongst widows at quite an early age; though, that will not go a great way to solve the problem of widow remarriage. It will, however, be some gain, no doubt. It will not do to go with the legislature in a matter like this. We must be up and doing, and girdle our loins to surmount difficulties which must always arise under such circumstances. There is a season for every thing, I admit, and we must for some time wait; but certainly not longer than we ought. The cultivator has got to wait for the rainy season, but he has to put before that time his field in a proper order. We should therefore not allow this earnest discussion which has gained so deservedly a wide-spread notoriety, to be hushed into oblivion, but it should be carried on unanimously introduced for a score of years hence at the earliest, I should think we should have recourse to a measure for postponing the consummation of marriage, until the boys and girls attain puberty; but with this object in view a reasonable limit of age might be prescribed. This will be far more feasible, safer and preferable a course to propose, and by far the easier, to get all classes of people to conform to it gradually. I do not mean to say that we should stop our preaching and agitating against the institution of Infant Marriages or rather early marriages, to speak more comprehensively. All that I would suggest is, that let us try this remedy which is not far to seek and which will be approved of by all. The evil lies not so much in marriages proper which will then be equivalent to mere betrothals, as in the consummation of marriages. This will strike at the root of the mischief, the canker worm which eats away the substance, will starve, and the young progeny will be saved, to a considerable extent, the disastrous consequences we so much deplore.

Another practicable remedy is, to fix a certain limit or limits of age, below which no marriage is to take place, and in this behalf, the aid of the Legislature may be sought to the extent that may seem requisite. The plan should thus be carried out. We may consult the majority of a caste as to what would be the minimun limit of age they could conveniently fix for the marriages of their children. The minimum limit should be of 10 for girls and 14 for boys, and if a double standard of age be practicable, for instance that of 12 and 16 respectively, the same may be introduced, and a general law should be framed by Government, providing that no children shall be married under the limit or limits of age fixed by the Legislature and that the benefit of the enactment shall be extended to those castes that would apply for it. This much additional help from Government will not be construed into any interference with the social usages of the Hindus, while it will promote the cause which Mr. Malabari has so earnestly espoused, and strengthen the hands of men of light and leading who would of course be ready to do their best. We would thus steer clear of any State coercion being brought to bear upon the subject.

Now a few words about the restrictions which Mr. Malabari recommends. Any encouragement or influence lent by Government officers in their private capacity cannot but be welcome in respect of this social question. The restriction which Mr Malabari proposes to apply to University students is, I fear, one which will be attended with little or no good, if at all. The rule will apply only to limited families in each caste, and that too, especially to those classes that avail themselves of higher education. We cannot afford to see any impediment created in the way of educational and intellectual progression in this country. It will be tantamount to inflicting hardship upon young promising boys to no good purpose. I doubt if such a rule should ever prove successful. It is the progress of education, and especially higher education that has produced so many thinkers and scholars amongst us, and those who have the best interests of the country at heart, will set their face against any rule or rules having a tendency to bar, check and smother educational advancement. There is another argument in favour of the position I advocate:—namely, that those boys who are intended by their parents to receive higher education, though married at an early age, escape the harm to be otherwise done to their physical constitution by continued association with their wives, while yet young. This is particularly the case with the mofussil boys who study in the Bombay and Poona Colleges. Besides the proportion of boys who receive higher education, is only a drop in the ocean of Hindoo population, for whose benefit the restriction is to be applied. With due deference to the opinion of those who are in favour of the restriction under reference, I should think otherwise.

The other restriction of preferring for Government service an unmarried candidate to a married one, seems to be equally questionable. In the first place, it can scarcely find favour with Government who would care more for sound merits and proper qualifications in their servants than mind whether they are married or otherwise. Why should that single accidental circumstance of a candidate being a bachelor should turn the scale in his favour? I don't quite see what Mr. Malabari means by stating that "the State has a right to insist upon having the best available servant, if not the most available citizen." Abstenance from marriage for a boy after puberty does not necessarily carry with it the guarantee that he is the best available servant. With regard to this, no limit of age is specified by Mr. Malabari. For instance, two candidates present themselves for Government service both of equal qualifications, (which will indeed not be an easy task, I decide) one is a bachelor and the other is not; but the former may be an erring man. What is to be done? It is therefore a question worth considering whether such a rule falls within the category of schemes feasible and admissible and popular withal. The justice of such a restriction seems to be doubtful; but I doubt even the expediency of it. It would not be consistent with the sound recognized principles of a good Government to entertain with favour any such scheme, I humbly think.

ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

This custom which inflicts perpetual misery on Hindu widows of the upper classes, is a monstrous evil far greater than that of early marriages, and as such, ought to enlist the most lively sympathy of the educated and reformer, of the statesman and scholar, of the philanthropist and philosopher, and of the Government, at least so far, as to aid the efforts of those who would exert themselves to bring about the emancipation of the tens of thousands of the unfortunate victims. The ground on which Mr. Malabari takes his stand seems to be most reasonable, tenable and favourable. His advocacy savours not of any extreme reform, but recommends an earnest and sympathetic movement in the matter. The part which he would solicit Government to play is simple and of an auxiliary nature, and has nothing about it obnoxious. It cannot be construed into any capricious interference on the part of Government in the peculiar usages of a people. The custom has been denounced on all hands as one fraught with consequences which cannot be too much deplored. Whatever shades of opinion there may exist as to what remedies would be most practicable and judicious to adopt to save the Hindu society from the moral and physical degeneracy which the custom leads to, nay, from the abyss of misery which it tends to hurl a host of victims into oblivion, there is no doubt about the condition, when viewed with a sympathetic consideration, cannot but melt the most adamantine heart.

Times are now much altered. The cause is so strong, just and noble, and it only requires a steady, active and a determined movement of a national character to ensure glorious results, for which the present generation may be congratulated. The evil is by no means a new one, but has been assailed for the last quarter of a century by weapons of literature; reformers have come forward to advocate the cause, but with very little practical success. Their action, however, has not had the character of a general and combined organization and here lies the chief cause of failure. In the present day we have every reason to be sanguine of better success. It is much more encouraging in favor of such a measure than it was a score of years ago. We can count upon the support and co-operation of not a few sympathisers from all classes and cities, and in many instances of spontaneous efforts for the rescue of the woe-begone widows. It would be a most chivalrous and philanthropic feat on the part of reformers in this unchivalrous age. The Shastras are not so much to blame as we suppose them to be. They are not themselves to blind rocks, but even if they were at one time, Western light and reasoning have rendered them pliable. The sacerdotal authority and influence is on the decline. There are no penalties attached to any concession that exist, because the caste people are in favour of it and it has come down to them from their ancestors. It is not so much the voice of the priest that class to that proposed? It appears to me that would be perfectly feasible to induce these men to join what would prove a very effective reserve of veteran Volunteers. They would wear uniform, would be supplied with rifles, and a certain quantity of ammunition for practice, and might be required to attend a muster parade once or twice a year for inspection, and a little furbishing up in drill movements. Officers and men would be available all ready trained. These, behind the line formed a second formed after Mr. Rivett-Carnac's plan, would be very useful in its way, as enabling a large number of men who probably never have handled, and others who never would handle, a rifle, to learn to shoot at longer franges than are usually fired at in rolling over a black-buck. The new system is to be introduced tentatively, and we hope the Government will give its fresh and careful consideration to the advisability of inproving upon it in the way we have suggested before its extension to the country generally. A point the Government have reserved for consideration is whether the Reserve should be decided to form should be attached to existing Volunteer Corps, or whether its organisation should be more of a territorial character, under the Divisional and District Civil officers of Government. For such a Reserve the territorial plan would be the best; but a first line of Reserves such as we have suggested would, of course, work more satisfactorily as an auxiliary to the ordinary Volunteer battalions.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Capt and Mrs F C Maisey, Portsmouth
a Mr Thomas Meakin, up-country
a Mr Geo R Thom, up-country
a Mr J Buffuns, up-country
a Mr R Sim, up-country
a Capt Metcalfe, upcountry
Col B G Westby, Portsmouth
a Mr A G Low
a Mr and Mrs L A Montclar,
a Mr Leslie Saunders, CS, Commr Amrawuti, Amravuti
a Maj and Mrs Beavan, Palampur
a Mr Aiton Seaforth Highlrs
a Mr Clement M Sykes, Mandirk
a Mr F Harper, Calcutta
a Mr G L Evans, Ahmedabad
Surg-Maj White, Ahmedabad
Mr F H offman, Trieste
Mr W Meyer, Trieste
Mr D Staff, Trieste
Mrs J E Harwood, A M S Deolalee
a Maj and Mrs Shonbridge, Punjab
a Mr A O Evans, Chudderghat
Mr R G Macdonald, Madras
Rev G H Lewis, Bombay
a Mr L Fabre-Tonnerre, England
Capt and Mrs Garrett, USA,
a Mr T Palet Barrister-at-Law, England
a Mr S B Felton, England
a Mr C M W Brott, B C S England
Lieut-Col T W Coningham, England
a Mr S Ewing, England
a Mrs L Cappell, England
a Mrs C Q Tupper, England
a Maj and Mrs Hutchinson, England
a Miss Money, England
a Miss Dickson, England
a Mr W J Coningham, Hyderabad
Mr and Mrs Duff Dunbar, Mr F Ledger, Jodhpur
Mr and Mrs G Rivaz
Mr J P Mitarachi, Amraoti
Mr and Mrs. Owen, Belgaum
a Mrs Bocquet, Ishore
Mr E Dickson, Lahore
Mr Jackson, Jabbalpore
Mrs Jackson, Jubbulpore
Mr H S Marshall, Ches Regt,
Lieut and Mrs Wyncoll
Miss Laura Ravenscroft, London
Capt and Mrs Spilsbery, R London
Mr L A Bacheldar, U S A, Boston
Mrs Read, Ahmedabad
Col P Lambert, R E, Bombay
Capt and Mrs McKinstry Jabbalpore
Mrs Lawrence, Kurrachee
Mr and Mrs Arthur Brooke, Bombay
Mrs A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr J P Mitarachi, Amraoti
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Miss Guthrie of Guthrie
Mr A Flemming
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Cumpte
Maj and Mrs. Owen, Belgaum
a Mrs Bocquet, Ishore
Mr E Dickson, Lahore
Mr Jackson, Jabbalpore
Mrs Jackson, Jubbulpore
Mr H S Marshall, Ches Regt,
Lieut and Mrs Wyncoll
Miss Laura Ravenscroft, London
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Mr L A Bacheldar, U S A, Boston
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Mr J P Mitarachi, Amraoti
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Miss Guthrie of Guthrie
Mr A Flemming
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Cumpte
Mr and Mrs Duff Dunbar, Calcutta
Mr R W Baxter, Bombay
a Mr Innes, England
Surg M Collis, IMD, Bombay
Mr Latham, Bombay
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay
Mr Edwin Links, Vienna
Lieut F Chapman, Bombay
Mr Thomson, Bombay
Mr M Scouldi, Bombay
Lieut S St Leger Wood, Ahmedabad
Mr Greenwood, Bombay
Lieut-Col H M S Macgrath Bangalore

Residents left during the week are marked (*a*) thus.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Railway Accident.—The acquittal on appeal of the guard Henry Garratt, by the High Court, on the charge of having caused the death of a poor woman at the Naihatti station on the 15th February, by setting the train in motion while she was alighting from the railway carriage, commends itself. We think, to every one. There can be no reasonable doubt that the bell had been rung, while the fact that the train had been four minutes in the station, instead of the usual two, coupled with the strong impatience shown by all parties at such detentions, should make the case exceptionally strong against the guard, when charged with the harm arising to a passenger from attempting to alight when the train is in motion. It was apparently one of those accidents that must occur at intervals from travelling at the high pressure we do, in these days. The trial will do good however, as calling attention to the uncertainty which appears to exist as to the authority from whom the head guard should receive the signal to start, and its removal —*Statesman.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, March 26.

Means of observations of 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·824
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·639
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·3
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	378

* From midnight to midnight.

How the Complexion is Ruined.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended the by entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving Soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

The report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the month of February is as follows:—

"Wheat area of United Provinces is 5,366,319 acres, which is greater than January area by 57,607 acres and greater than normal area by 300,636 acres; taking normal at 100, the area now under wheat in the United Provinces is 105. Area under white wheat, 1,211,762 acres; under red wheat 2,003,643 acres; under mixed red and white wheat, 2,050,914 acres. The crop has suffered a good deal from rust caused by the cloudy weather and easterly winds following immediately upon the rain of the end of January, and prospects are not so good as in January. Taking 100 to denote full average, the condition of the crop is as follows:—56,294 acres stand at 100; 460,515 acres at 90; 1,346,124 acres at 84; 3,309,963 acres at 75; 93,453 acres at 66. The gross outturn of a full average crop would be 2,480,000 tons. The February estimate of the season's crop is 1,950,000 tons. Taking 100 to denote full average crop, season's crop thus stands at 80."

The following information has been furnished regarding the area under cultivation and the probable outturn in the Native States under the Central India Agency, during the year 1884. The figures are founded on a rough estimate:—

"In Gwalior area 4,067,494 acres, outturn 4,407,894 maunds; in Bhopal area 1,784,706 acres, outturn 6,385,160 maunds. For some of the States information is still wanting; in Baghelkhand area 440,164 acres, outturn 1,321,432 maunds; in Bhopawar area 157,889 acres, outturn 315,485 maunds; in Chaukhari area 44,660 acres, outturn 256,573 maunds; in Goona area 21,565 acres, outturn 155,832 maunds; and in Bundelkhand area 184,220 acres, outturn 423,805 maunds. Information regarding the Western Malwa States is still wanting.

From the statistics at present available, the total approximate area under wheat in the Central India States is therefore 3,670,388 acres, and the probable outturn 13,966,131 maunds."

The report for February on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Berars is as follows:—

"Wheat crop in good condition and reaped. Area under crop 2 per cent. above average, being 819,032 acres average yield generally reported; it is anticipated that the total outturn of the Province will come to 122,000 tons. At beginniug of year 40, 496 tons wheat was in store; of this 16,600 tons were exported to end of December by rail."

PROPOSED VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The *Indian Daily News* writes as follows in regard to the proposed Volunteer Reserve:—The scheme is at present in a somewhat inchoate state, but we understand thus much to have been settled—that membership of the new force is to be confined to Europeans and Eurasians; that each member is to be supplied with a Martini-Henry rifle and a certain quantity of ammunition every year for practice, with permission to purchase more, presume, at the same rates it is sold to active Volunteers; that the wearing of uniform is to be optional; and that some test the details of which have not yet been determined, is to be exacted to ensure proficiency as marksmen. A grant of Rs. 10 per annum is to be allowed for every man who qualifies according to a standard to be fixed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. How this money is to be disposed of does not appear. The only legitimate object to which it could be devoted in connection with such a force would be the purchase of ammunition; and perhaps a better plan would be to issue a certain number of cartridges the money represents to each man qualifying in place of a money grant. The proposed provision that Rs. 5 should be given to each man who furnishes his own uniform, however, in the possession of uniform is not made compulsory is one which seems entirely unnecessary. Uniform is not required in connection with such a body. But there is another and more important point than this on which the scheme provokes criticism; that it would be an advantage in certain possible contingencies to have a community of sharpshooters is indisputable though a man who could shoot well and had no knowledge of drill would not be so useful as he who had acquired proficiency in both; he would unquestionably be of more use than the man who could neither shoot nor drill. But the questions suggests itself whether the present day force will be absorbed in the Reserve could not be utilised to better purpose. Take the old Volunteers who have learned their drill and also how to shoot, but never or scarcely ever get a chance of practising what they find from increase of work and other causes that they have not time for Volunteering; could not these men be formed into a reserve of a superior class to that proposed? It appears to me that they would be perfectly feasible to induce these men to join what would prove a very effective reserve of veteran Volunteers. They would wear uniform, would be supplied with rifles, and a certain quantity of ammunition for practice, and might be required to attend a muster parade once or twice a year for inspection, and a little furbishing up in drill movements. Officers and men would be available all ready trained. These, behind the line formed a second formed after Mr. Rivett-Carnac's plan, would be very useful in its way, as enabling a large number of men who probably never have handled, and others who never would handle, a rifle, to learn to shoot at longer franges than are usually fired at in rolling over a black-buck. The new system is to be introduced tentatively, and we hope the Government will give its fresh and careful consideration to the advisability of inproving upon it in the way we have suggested before its extension to the country generally. A point the Government have reserved for consideration is whether the Reserve should be decided to form should be attached to existing Volunteer Corps, or whether its organisation should be more of a territorial character, under the Divisional and District Civil officers of Government. For such a Reserve the territorial plan would be the best; but a first line of Reserves such as we have suggested would, of course, work more satisfactorily as an auxiliary to the ordinary Volunteer battalions.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN TIME OF WAR.

General Sir Edward Hamley sets forth in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* a complete general plan for the employment of the volunteers as a field and garrison force in time of war. Having described the condition and growth of the force, which now numbers 214,000 men, of whom less than 7,000 are non-efficient, General Hamley says that there is a good deal of important testimony to the effect that the present day force is surprisingly well when associated with regular troops, and that within a period of training, differently estimated by different authorities, they would be fit to take the field, for some time at least. So far, then, General Hamley says, the country has excellent reason to be satisfied with the volunteers. Far more than could have been expected of what they could do in point of efficiency they have done. At this point the responsibility passes from them, and the question arises: How is this excellent weapon to be employed effectively for its purpose? How are these two hundred thousand men to be so directed as to guard our shores and to assemble promptly on the lines of invasion?

In the first place, it is evident that to assemble the volunteer corps, rifle in hand at their different headquarters, is only a first step towards meeting the enemy. They must be able to march, to encamp, to remain for any requisite time in positions where large bodies could no longer rely on the railway for supplies; they must have their knapsacks, water-bottles, knapsacks, mess-tins, and cartridges; they must be accompanied by tents, provisions, ambulances, and ammunition. Where are these to be drawn from? Can anybody indicate even the sources from which all these supplies could, with sufficient promptitude, be drawn? But to indicate the sources would be going only a very small way to the end. For how would this vast quantity of equipment be all stored in existing depôts, be made available for the troops? To be ready for immediate use on an emergency the personal equipment must be stored at the headquarters of companies. Magazines of ammunition should be formed at strategical points—that is to say, at points from whence their contents could be at once directed on several possible lines of invasion; and depôts of all that is necessary for the maintenance of armies in movement or in the field should also be established at these points. Without all these, the spectacle of the volunteers assembled by battalions and corps at their own 178 headquarters all over the kingdom, waiting for all this indispensable material to be manufactured, collected, and conveyed, would be of itself sufficient to cause a general panic. The first step, then, towards making the volunteers a competent force is to create stores of personal equipment at all these headquarters for every man, and more than every man, in the regimental district, and to construct, near to them, military depots and magazines on all possible lines of invasion.

The writer next insists upon the necessity of completing beforehand the plans necessary to meet an invasion.

When these schemes for defence are once finally settled, all the auxiliary forces should substitute for some ordinary drill a rehearsal on the ground of what they would actually do in time of war; that they should form camps near the places where they would be posted; should occupy in order of battle the line of the position; should see every outpost and every sentry posted—till there was not a corner of the kingdom or of the coasts along the coast which would not have had the meaning of its existeuce vividly impressed on it by knowing its own place and its own part in the defence of its own locality. This would be infinitely more practical and more interesting than the ordinary autumn manœuvres; and it would cost nothing more than the present exercises of the militia and volunteers, except in compensation for any damages to fences, etc. By-and-by some autumn bank holiday might be substituted for the Easter Monday, and all the forces of at least the eastern and southern sections of the country, militia, volunteers, and regulars, might be assembled at once as defensive armies. What foreigners would chiefly, learn from contemplating this would be the useful lesson that we were thoroughly preparing ourselves for a strong defence.

General Hamley next discusses the special advantages which an army defending an island enjoys over one crossing the sea to invade it, and how these might be improved to the utmost. Among these he notes that the enemy's march would be accompanied only by field artillery; the difficulties of horsing and moving heavier guns would be too great for him.

Our guns of position—that is to say, guns of larger calibre than field artillery mounted on travelling carriages—would be of immense advantage in a pitched battle. Batteries of 40-pounders, placed on a commanding ground, would defeat what must be the first endeavour of the enemy—namely, to crush our artillery with his own before launching his infantry to the attack. An artillery duel is almost necessity a prelude to a general action, and it may be said that if the assailant fails in it he has but small chance of gaining the day. It would be a most important step accomplished, therefore, to complete the step already in progress of giving these guns, with their full equipment, as soon as possible into the charge of the artillery volunteer corps, who would use them in action, so that they might be thoroughly practised in the service of this kind of ordnance.

The task of the engineer volunteers attached to the land forces would be chiefly to entrench the positions. With this view they, like the rest, should have their places assigned according to their localities, and should spend some part of their time of training in becoming so familiar with the site of the shelter trenches and batteries which they would be called on to construct, that every company would thoroughly know its work and be capable of rehearsing it on its own exercising ground. A scheme has been for some time in progress for defending our navigable rivers by submarine mines in charge of the engineer volunteers whose homes are along the banks. The general scheme of preparation would include a register of all the means of transport in the form of horses, wagons, and carts in the various localities, and their assignment to the troops in the field. With a view to rendering London safe by means independent of armies in the field, General Hamley proposes the formation of a line of positions:—Taking at first the most vulnerable sides this. line might start from Claybury Hill, in Essex on the Roding, to the Thames about Barking; thence, south of the Thames, following either the line marked by the heights of Plumstead and Shooter's Hill, to Bromley, or, if it were judged necessary to preserve Woolwich from the chances of fire, the more forward front of Erith, Bexley, Chislehurst, Bromley, and on by Beckenham, Upper Norwood, and Wimbledon to Kingston Hill, from whence the Thames would be the front of defence to Kew; thence north of the river by Acton, Willesden, Muswell Hill, Tottenham, Woodford, to the completion of the circuit at Claybury. Within this circuit, of some fifty miles in extent, positions must be chosen, each including a group of roads leading upon the capital from a possible landing-place. Now it is not to be supposed that London would ever be attacked all round at once. The troops of the sides unattacked—presumably the northern and western—would therefore be available as reserves to the rest. On this basis 60,000 men might defend London. It is essential that the troops appropriated to this service should have their headquarters within, or very little outside the circle of defence.

The cost of the equipment of the volunteers for the field General

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

THE public telegrams which appeared this morning quite explained the decline in the values of securities which Reuter had advised during the three previous days, and it is very evident that the position has been daily getting more critical. The feeling here to-day has consequently been most unsettled, and as usual the bazaar has been well supplied with reports, at one time that war had actually been declared, at another that the most pacific assurances had been received. No well-informed person attaches any importance to such rumours, but they no doubt serve the purpose for which they are started by unscrupulous speculators, by affecting values of securities for a time.

Consols in London were ¼ lower again yesterday at 97⅛, but the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is ¼ higher, 4 per cent Rupee Paper ¼ higher, while 4½ per cent. is ¼ lower. The Bank of England return for the week shows a decrease of 1 per cent. in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities, but a payment of £125,000 has gone in since, and the market, apart from what politics may bring forth, is evidently easy and unchanged as regards rates of discount.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed is reported firmer and partially 3d. per quarter higher for Calcutta sorts. Rapeseed is also firm and 6d. dearer. Wheat is firmer, and although Liverpool arrival rates are unchanged, London prices are advanced 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, which are said to be firm. Prices both on the spot and to arrive are unaltered, but in New York futures are quoted 4 points worse. The receipts to date give the following comparisons :—

	1885	1884	1883.
Thursday's receipts ..	6,000	7,000	16,000
Six days' receipts ..	25,000	42,000	68,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,519,000	4,557,000	5,311,000

The market here to-day has been very quiet, and for export practically no new business has been done. Sellers, now that they see there is going to be no squeeze for March shipments, would be willing to take Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower for ready stuff, but business just now is less a question of slight difference in price than a total absence of European enquiry. This stagnation must be expected to continue so long as political matters remain in their present critical state, otherwise every day is strengthening the statistical position of the staple.

WHEAT is firmer owing to the tenour of the home advices. A fair inquiry exists for export, and we now quote No. 1 White Pessy at Rs. 3-7 for old ready, Rs. 3-10½ per cwt. for new May delivery.

SEEDS are firm all round. For Linseed the inquiry is active, and we quote April Rs. 5-10½, May-June Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are quieter again, but still fairly steady, and the off-take from the bazaar is about an average. Metals continue dull and difficult of sale. For Coals the inquiry on the part of consumers is very limited. A sale is reported of some ready Ryhope alongside a steamer now in harbour at Rs. 13½ per ton.

FREIGHTS are unchanged and very quiet. No charters are taking place, as shippers decline to pay over 25s., while owners' ideas are mostly about 27s. 6d. per ton for U. K. or Continent. We quote :—

	READY.	FORWARD.
Liverpool	25s.	26s. 3d.
Open Charter... ..	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Havre.....	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Antwerp	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	30s.	32s. 6d. to 35s.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in the extreme at a partial reduction of 1-32d. from the closing rates of yesterday. Transactions, however, as usual on mail day have been very limited. We call :—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 6d. 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic .....1s. 6d. 25 32d.	,,
Do three months' sight.. 1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...1s. 7 5-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ... 2 0 3d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and inactive owing to the nature of the political advices. At one time Fours were nominally quoted as low as Rs. 95, but we do not hear of any business having been done under Rs. 95¼, and the rate at the close is Rs. 95⅝. For Fours-and-a-half we quote nominally Rs. 98 to Rs. 98½.

SHARES continue depressed. Spinning and Weaving Mills are again Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 lower and nominal at that. Bank of Bombay are down to Rs. 715. Bombay Burmah Trading Co's shares have receded to Rs. 3,600 for old and Rs. 720 for new. Press Companies are weaker, Mofussils by Rs. 7½, New Indian by Rs. 2½, Prince of Wales by Rs. 10 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160	
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350	
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.		
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.'s	..	£100	1,000	do.	61	
Do. New Shares....	..	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	5

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 124	675
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1470 tons, Captain J. H. Warman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Damiden, 1417 tons, Captain J. P. Cunning, sailed yesterday for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Mascotte, 2113 tons, Captain J Haig, sailed yesterday for Hull, via Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Goa, 1231 tons, Captain T. W. Sewins, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, Mozambique, via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bucentaur, 1176 tons, Captain G. Howsagal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (19th inst) in ballast. She is consigned to James Mackintost.

THE steam-ship Sicard, 1278 tons, Captain T. Byrne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (21st ult) with a cargo of 2,263 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer-ship Lamflort, 1573 tons, Captain H. P. Cross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (21st ult) with a cargo of 3,104 tons coal. She is consigned to MaCulloch and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Lampart (s)	Cross	Shields. Feb. 21.
	Sicard (s)	Byrne	Cardiff. Feb. 21.
	Bucentaur (s)	Howsagal ..	Aden, Mar. 19.
	Satara (s)	Mackinis ..	Bussorah, Mar. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Commila (s)	Macfadyn ..	Kurrachee.
	Bokhara (s)	Weighell ..	London.
	Dunedin (s)	Canaing	Hull.
	Mascotte (s)	Haig	Hull.
	Goa (s)	Sewins	Zanzibar.
	Ellora (s).....	Warman....	Calcutta.

The steamer Storra Lee, Capt Wattley, obtained her port clearance for Port Said via Canal.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Satara, for Persian Gulf.
,, Bucentaur, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
23 Calcutta (s) .....Keighly .....Rangoon, March 16.
Clan Grant (s) ..Philip .....Liverpool. Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23.—Steamers Mopea, Governor and Kaisar-i-Hind. Ship MacMillan.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVAL.
25 Alcinous .... Nogapatam.
Mar. DEPARTURE.
25 Himalaya (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FROM LONDON.

China s—5 packages medicines. Rustomji Edulji; 25 packages red dye, H Adamji; 12 cases eau de cologne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 32 cases corks, M Bhickaji; 7 cases envelopes, N Camroodin; 17 cases confectionery, O Premji; 20 drums spirit of wine, J Osman and Co; 50 casks beer, D Cowasji and Co; 109 casks pale ale and 2 cases medecine, Treacher and Co; 20 cases silicate paint, M M Moloy; 12 cases soap, E H Allarakhia; 75 cases matches and 23 c ses ink, B Shapoorji; 12 packages glassware, C Nanji; 22 packages glass and earthenware, H P Mahomed.
Carthage s—6 bales printing paper, G Cariddo.
Venetia s—9 cases oilmansore and soap, S M Goolam Hussen; 20 cases bitters W and A Graham and Co; 7 cases hams, bacon, cheese and biscuits, John Fleming and Co; 7 cases confectionery, A Tyebkhan.
Malwa s—6 cases confectionery, E A Hussen Allana.
Kangra s—12 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—2 packages earthenware, G H Coolian; 7 packages earthenware, J Runmull; 50 drums linseed oil, A H Tyebji; 15 packages earthenware, C Nanji.
Simoom s—14 cases glassware, Haji Tyeb Adam; 14 crates earthenware, M Pallonji.
California s—40 cases soaps, H Abdool Rehim.

FROM GLASGOW.

Carthage s—66 cases whiskey, D Dadabhoy.
California s—10 drums spirit of wine, H Moolji
Clan Donal s—30 cases whisky, John M Heyn.

FROM GENOA.

Rubattino s—4 cases wine, C Douglas.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rubattino s—125 cases brandy and vermouth, D D Cowasji; 130 cases brandy and vermouth, R Cowasji Shroff.

FROM ANTWERP.

Venetia s—4 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers.
Rosario s—10 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chagli Baker s—434 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Jaithani; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Drummond s—750 cwts myrabollams, J Purshotum.
California s—109 bales cotton, Killick Nixon; 100 bales cotton, Moolji Jowrar; 26 bales cotton, P D Setna; 100 bales cotton, Gaidum Bythell and Co; 21 bales wool S Doscomnill; 1,300 cwts balds, L Poonsee; 105 bales hemp, D Bhanji; 70 bales cotton, D D Hormusji; 150 bales cotton, M Coorji; 157 bales cotton, J Maneck chand; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.
City of Carthage s—40 bales wool, H Kheldass; 279½ cwts bones, P Damji.

FOR LONDON.

China s—155 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 30½ cwts dry ginger, M Poonja; 15 cwts dry ginger, H Goculdass; 288 cwts olibanum, D Rustomji; 9 bales hides, E Asoth and Co; 25 bales hides, M Khimji; 14 bales hides, S Moloobhoyand Co; 27 cwts woolen carpets, M Gordhandass; 102 cwts dry ginger, M Poonja; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
California s—4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Huzara s—10 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.
City of Carthage s—275 cwts libanum, Pestonjee Dossabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Europe s—675 cwts groundnut, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Maclean s—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Knight of St. George s—400 bales cotton, Harooy and Co; 100 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co; 5 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Altnacraig s—111 cwts rope yarn, T. Lowjee; 16,002 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Muscotte s—6,380 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Electra s—446 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 660 bales cotton, Sanquer & Co.
Darwin s—630 bales cotton, F. Sanquet.

FOR VENICE.

Darwin s—150 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.
Electra s—100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bedford s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet & Co; 2008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 983½ cwts rapeseed, Messrs Wallace and Co; 1700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lilburne Tower s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 4000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co. 50 bales cotton Olcese and Co.
Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 6,425 cwts teelseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Simoom s—318 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brother.
Empire s—1964 cwts linseed Lang Moir and Co.
Parcilona s—275 cwts groundnut, D. Bhanjee; 105 cwts gum, 60 cwts shells, A Hassun; 1496 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 175½ cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara 5—3 cases medicine, R Purvis and Son; 1,800 cwts white silk, E L Moolchund.
Electra s—850 cwts colza and rosa oil, H S Mesry.

FROM HONGKONG

Amphitribe s—4 bales twist, Spinning and Weaving Co 37 cwts cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 74 bales twist, V Runchordass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 26.

Mackintosh, Lieut, Comst Dept, on field service from Madras.

MARCH 25.

Swanston, Col, Comdt M I, on privilege leave, from Kamptee.

MARCH 29.

Laughton, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Basim.
Robertson, Lieut-Col, R A, awaiting passage, from Umballa.
Ascott, Condr, Comst Dept, awaiting passage, from England.
Dawson, Hony-Surg, on passage to England, from Burma.
Phayre, Capt, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.
Parkin, Lieut, 2nd (P U O) N I, to join Comt Dept, from Ahmedabad.
Swanston, Lieut, Comst Dept, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

Ostrehan, Col, Dept Comsy Gen, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 23.

Godfray, Lieut, 9th Bo N I, on station leave, to Rawal Pindi.

MARCH 26.

Minchin, Lieut, 9th Bo N I, on station leave, to Rawal Pindi.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, a their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESSIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on hire two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs 21 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 92
Semi-grand, on three legs.. 52 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Sixth of a Series of Seven Lectures on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" will be delivered in the University Library TO-DAY, at 5-15 p.m.

LECTURER.—W. E. HART, B. A.

LECTURE VI—Effects of Norman rule on English language and literature—Survival of English popular song—Its reflex action on Norman poetry—Birth of English accentual metrical poetry.

The Lectures are open to the Public.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOCARRO—March 24, Silverio Joseph, youngest son of the late Mr. Joaquim J. Bocarro and grandson of the late Mr. Amador Vieyra, aged 27 years. Deeply regretted. Friends invited on 31st instant for Mass in the Church of N. S. de Saude, Cavel, at 7 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HODGSON—March 20, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Hodgson, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, of a daughter.
SHERMAN—March 25, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of E. J. W. Sherman, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

THE arrival of the Viceroy at the Rawal Pindi camp, almost coinciding as it does with the announcement of extensive military and naval preparations at home, is an incident of historic importance. To complete its significance only the presence of the Ameer is now necessary, and that, our correspondent at the camp has told us, will not be long delayed. The occasion, for splendour and importance, challenges comparison with any durbar on record. A politic profuseness has been observed in all the arrangements, as though our purpose were to bring to the consciousness of our guest from beyond the Khyber as full a conception as possible of the wealth of the Empire with whose fortunes he is to be recommended to associate himself. We want him, indeed, to see something of our wealth, and so it is that we greet him with a magnificence recalling to the Western mind something of the glories of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and to the Eastern mind the splendour of many a pageant under the Mogul Emperors. But the display will be one of something besides the material wealth of the Empire. We shall show the Ameer day by day and at every turn the tokens of a political and a military strength upon which a weak Power would be glad to lean, and which a strong Power would fear to attack. He will see, in the presence of the Princes of Northern India, and of the representatives of others at a distance, the signs of the widespread fidelity to the Crown of the hereditary leaders of the native races. He will learn therefrom that the Empire which is ready to take him under its patronage is one worth trusting and worth serving, that its foundations are solid and enduring, and that the rule of an Empire thus served and thus trusted must be based on equity. He will hear from the Princes and Chiefs with whom he will come in contact—men for the most part as warlike by nature as himself—that so firmly rooted is the Crown in the affection of the feudatory Princes that some of the most notable amongst them have placed the whole of their military resources at its disposal. And then there will be the tokens of our material strength—a military force strong in numbers, in arms, in discipline; strong too in the skill and experience of its commanders and in the confidence which it reposes in them. The camp will be a magnificent spectacle, but as all State spectacles must be if they are anything more than wasteful and childish pageantries, it will be symbolical, and the inner meaning of it will be easy to seize, deep in its impressiveness, and, we believe, abiding in its influence. It is for this reason that the Government of India may be commended for having spared no effort to give splendour and magnificence to the scene. It is one of the events that will claim a place in history. Its chief justification is that it may help us to maintain our interests across the frontier without resort to war. If it fail in that, it will still give us much in the way of prestige amongst the people whose cause we are pledged to defend.

We naturally think most of the events that are happening nearest to us, and if in India all minds are concentrated upon the scene in the Punjab frontier town and the coming of the Ameer, it is not because it is there that the most important phases in the development of the Afghan frontier question are being worked out. "The key of India is in London," Lord Beaconsfield told the House of Lords in the last speech which he delivered in that assembly, and it is in London that the two most striking resolutions which have yet been formed in connection with this question were consecutively announced on Thursday. In the morning an Admiralty order was issued for every available man-of-war to be got ready for sea; in the afternoon a Royal message was communicated to both Houses of Parliament stating that in view of the present grave emergency the Army Reserve and the military will be called out—the former for permanent service. A graver notification was seldom made to Parliament. The nearest recent parallel to it was when in view of the approach of the Russians to Constantinople it was announced that the Army Reserve would be mobilized, and that the Fleet would be sent to the Sea of Marmora. We cannot doubt that it has made the deepest impression upon the public mind at home; but it will be noted that it has had scarcely any perceptible influence upon the price of public securities, consols yesterday having been only a quarter per cent. lower, while they are still two per cent. higher than in the critical stage of the Eastern Question seven years ago. In this there are the tokens of a public confidence, possibly in the maintenance of peace, certainly in the capacity of the Empire to meet the largest demands that the emergency may make upon it. This too is a demonstration whose significance will not be lost sight of either in Russia or in India. The circumstances warrant no misgiving, no panic, and we are persuaded that the pulse of the Empire in India will beat steadily in unison with the heart in London. Nowhere is there any indication of a feeling that the burdens imposed upon us by cares at home and abroad is heavier than we ought to be called upon to bear. Our labours in the Soudan and in Egypt, indeed, are heavy and exacting, but not yet have we encouraged our competitor in Asia by permitting him to hear one complaint or one suggestion that we should defer meeting him until our responsibilities elsewhere are discharged, This perhaps astonishes our neighbours; it astonishes and vexes Russia, for it shows her that the opportunity is not as promising as she had calculated. Our weakness might be her strength, but weakness has not been brought upon us by a campaign in which we have won every battle, and Russian statesmen must be strangely obtuse if by this time they have not seen the fallacy of their belief that our difficulties in the Soudan would made it easy for them to settle the Afghan question in their own way and on their own terms.

M. de Giers no doubt has his attention fairly divided between London and Rawal Pindi, and he will hear much in regard to events in both places which will urge him to think twice before abandoning any opportunity of coming to a peaceful arrangement. The latest announcement that has been made as to the diplomatic relations between the two Governments is that the Cabinet are still awaiting a reply to an important communication sent to St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. This reply, it was expected, would settle the question whether the negotiations should be carried on in London or whether a preliminary inquiry should be made on the spot. We have heard nothing as to this reply. Has it been received, and is it because of its unsatisfactory nature that the Government have resolved upon the warlike preparations which have been in progress in India and in England for some days past? It will be observed that there has been no news from Afghanistan to account for the suddenly manifested determination of the Government to get ready for war, if war be necessary. Is it because of Colonel Alikhanoff's treacherous attempts to instigate a rising at Penjdeh—itself possibly but the symptom of much that may be going on elsewhere in Russian camps on the debateable ground—that there has been this sudden access of emphasis in the attitude of the Government? Or is it because they feel that war is inevitable, that the negotiation will be a useless formality, and that the more thoroughly we prepare for war now the greater will be our advantage in the coming conflict? Their proceedings ought quickly to throw light upon this, for a Government which enters into negotiations cannot for long at a time leave the world without some pretext for a shrewd suspicion whether they themselves count upon peace or war. Whatever the issue may be, nothing is to be gained by a concealment of our determination to stand by our interests and by those who have committed their interests to our keeping. Much on the other hand is to be gained by proclaiming to all whom it may concern, and with all available emphasis, that justice shall be done, and at all costs.

WHEN a correspondent asserted in our columns the other day that the Rawal Pindi Durbar would be incomplete without the presence of Sir Lepel Griffin, and asked whose fault it was that he had not been invited, there must have been very few who were disposed either to deny the assertion or to deem the question inappropriate. Considering the part that Sir Lepel Griffin has played in the introduction of that better state of affairs in Afghanistan which corresponded with Lord Ripon's term of office, the burden of proof rests not upon those who say that Sir Lepel ought to be at Rawal Pindi to-day, but with those, if there are any, who say that it was a seemly and a politic thing to dispense with the presence at the Durbar of a political officer for whose appearance there some obvious and cogent reasons of utility could be assigned. Most of us took it for granted, when the Durbar was first projected, that Sir Lepel Griffin would be there. The *Times* seems to have shared in the common expectation, for in its earliest reference to the Durbar it said :—"It is satisfactory to learn that during the approaching delicate negotiations Lord Dufferin will have the assistance of Sir Lepel Griffin, who is to meet the Ameer at Jellalabad and escort him into the Punjab. Four years and a half have elapsed since Sir Lepel Griffin installed Abdurrahman as Ameer, and during that period all the favourable opinions he expressed as to the ability and character of the Afghan chief, who, as a late Russian pensioner, was an object of suspicion to many persons, have been amply verified. While the Ameer's cordiality is no doubt mainly due to our constant support and consistent non-interference with his domestic affairs, it would be an omission not to express our sense of the large share of the credit for this beneficial result which is due to Sir Lepel Griffin." Other organs of public opinion at home have endorsed the opinion that "a large share of the credit" for the success of our newer policy in Afghanistan is due to Sir Lepel Griffin. Looking at the matter from the point of view of public policy, it does seem to us that a harmful omission has been made, the inconvenience of which may be keenly felt before the problem of the day has been solved.

MR. GLADSTONE'S insistance, in the debate on Mr. T. C. Bruce's motion condemning the Egyptian Convention, upon the necessity of the Convention was no doubt sincere enough. The wonder has been that the Egyptian Government has kept alive any sort of financial vitality during this long period of unregulated uncertainty. When, for instance, six months ago a decree went out against the Finance Minister proclaiming the illegality of diverting a portion of the sinking fund for meeting the more urgent necessities of the moment, there was no need to insist then upon the importance of putting the finances of Egypt upon a definite and workable basis. The first inference that every one drew from the situation which this unfortunate incident had called into existence was that the sooner England came to some understanding with the other Powers—or with herself alone if necessary—as to the conditions under which Egyptian finance was to be regulated, the better it would be for both countries. And the urgency of the case has not diminished in the interval. A Cairo correspondent wrote at the beginning of the month that by this time £110,000 would be due for salaries, against which the Egyptian Treasury possessed £10,000. It is felt on all hands that in the absence of a proper settlement acts like that of October, which the International Tribunals have declared to be illegal, must constantly be resorted to, through the plain and overpowering necessity of making both ends meet. And yet we are told that the official and non-official world at Cairo regard a financial collapse as preferable to the signature of the Convention upon the necessity of which Mr. Gladstone laid stress on Thursday night. We are not astonished at the strength of the objections urged against the Convention, the history of which, no less than the compact itself, offers such strong ground for suspicion. What Mr. Gladstone's arguments are in support of his contention that the arrangement negotiated with France will not lead to the interference of other Powers in Egypt we do not yet know. With due reservation as to any proofs that he may be able to tender in the contrary direction, we should say that it will be all but impossible, under the system of international guarantee which the compact sanctions, to exclude the element of international control. Some of the Powers, it is known, have claimed a co-ordinate right of intervention, and as co-guarantors of the loan which is about to be raised for Egypt there would be some justification for this in equity, whatever objection there might be to it in policy. The proposals of the Government are at any rate sufficiently open to suspicion to have justified the Opposition in challenging the opinion of the House upon them. Upon the necessity of guarding against the principle of multiple control no one has more fully insisted than the Government themselves. The difference of opinion is as to whether in agreeing to such a compact as this their practice has been a breast of their professions.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

APOLLO-BUNDER was more than usually lively and gay yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the departure of Sir James and Miss Fergusson for England. From half-past 3 p.m. carriages with sight-seers continued streaming in towards the bunder, and a thickly packed mass of people thronged the sides of the road from the Esplanade Hotel to the landing-place. The troops in garrison also lined the sides of the road from the Queen-Empress's statue in the same direction. At the Wellington Fountain, where five main roads converge, the press of sight-seers in carriages and on foot became specially noticeable, and continued to increase as one proceeded towards the bunder. What with the many-coloured garments of the sight-seers, denoting the different nationalities for which the city is remarkable; the imposing appearance of the troops that lined the road; the shouts of policemen in their attempts to keep pedestrians and carriages to the sides of the road, mingling with the shibboleth used by native boatmen in their endeavour to forestall each other in hailing a person approaching them as a possible fare for a particular boat; the tramping of mounted police scouts to and fro; the motley retinue of the native Princes, casting curious glances at the novel sights they saw in Bombay; the hum of the surging mass of people, &c., the spectacle at the Apollo-bunder was exciting to a degree. In compliance with instructions received from some Government official late on Thursday evening, the municipal officers had undertaken the duty of decorating the bunder-head for the occasion of Sir James Fergusson's departure, the cost to be reimbursed by Government to the municipal coffers; and considering the shortness of the notice, the preparations made were creditable to those who planned and executed them. Venetian masts, with gilt spear-heads and ornamented bannerets, fixed on the verge of the foot-paths, encircled the bunder from the landing steps up to the refreshment-rooms, giving the whole of the space a gala appearance. The space itself was partitioned off into three compartments by a wooden railing draped with scarlet cloth. The first was for the Government officials and prominent citizens; the second, covered with scarlet cloth, served as a central passage for the Governor and party to proceed from their carriages to the landing steps; while the third was reserved for members of the Corporation. A narrow strip of space beyond it towards the refreshment-rooms was occupied by European troops who furnished the guard of honour at the bunder. In a corner of the bunder was stationed the Governor's band, which played at intervals a selection of music. A portion of the bunder that was not reserved as above stated, was taken possession of by a densely-packed mass of the general public. Among those present inside the enclosure were the Native Princes who had specially come to Bombay to present a farewell address to the retiring Governor. There was the young Rao of Kutch, attended by his relative Rana Jalum Singhjee, his Dewan, and Major Goodfellow, the Political Agent. There were also the Raja Saheb of Dhrangdra; the Nawab of Radhanpore; the Thakores of Limree, Palitana, and Porebunder attended by their chief officials, as well as the Dewans of Bhownuggur, of Junaghur, &c., who represented the respective Princes they serve. Prominent among the Bombay citizens were the Hon. Mr. Peile, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill, Brigadier-General Edwardes, C. B., the Hon. General Merriman, C. S. I., Sir Frank Souter, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon. J. P. Richey, C. S. I., the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, C. S. I., the Hon. Mr. Telang, C. I. E., the Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., the Bishop of Bombay, Bishop Meurin, the Archbishop of Goa, The Persian Consul; Mr. B. F. Farnham, American Consul; Mon. Follet, French Consul; His Highness Aga Ali Shah, His Highness Aga Jenghai Shah, His Highness Aga Acbar Shah; General Annesley, Major-General Hancock, Colonel Willoughby, Colonel Bomis, Colonel Merriman, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Nimmo, Colonel Van Heythuysen, Colonel White, Colonel Green, Major Sparks, Major Portman, Captain Fenney, Captain Hext, Captain Morland, Captain Shepherd, Captain Butler, Captain Fergusson, Surgeon-General Moore, Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, Dr. Bruce, Dr. H. Cook, Dr. Waters, Dr. W. T. Gray, Dr. Roland Blaney, Dr. Machonachie, Dr. Hatch, Messrs. Arthur Crawford, W. M. Macaulay, E. C. K. Ollivant, C. T. Cooper, P. Ryan, C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., J. Nugent, J. Monteath, G. H. R. Hart, N. Spencer, A. V. Frere, Professor Wordsworth, Professor Forrest, Messrs. T. M. Filgate, J. Westall, H. W. Barrow, J. W. Smith, R. McEwen, J. H. Grant, J. R. Duxbury, S. D. Sassoon, G. F. M. Grant, E. M. Fulton, Van Ruith, Archdeacon Sharpin, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, J. Wright, Messrs. Dinshaw M. Petit, Veerjeevandas, Madhavdas, Ragunath N. Khote, C. I. E., Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Cumanoo Sulleman, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Gokaldas Jugmohundas, Javerilal Umiashumker, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mansookhram Soorajram, S. P. Pundit, Venayek Wasudeo, Ballajee Pandurang, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Jehangirshah E. Cohiyar, K. N. Servai, K. C. Bedarkur, Tribhowandas V. Madhowdas, Eduljee R. Reporter, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban. Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahdoor Jamsetjee D. Wadia, Messrs Khimjee Jewa, Elappa Ballaram, Anandroo N. Wasudeo, Panalal Poorumchund, Fazulbhoy Visram, Sulleman Abdool Wyed, Damodurdas Thakersey Mooljee, Dustoor Behman Jamaspjee, C. I. E., Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Mr. E. A. Modak, Dr. G. de Cunha, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. de Gama, Dr. Rozario, &c.

Sir James Fergusson, with Miss Fergusson, attended by members of His Excellency's staff, arrived at the bunder at 4-30 p.m., when the troops presented arms as the carriage passed by. At the entrance to the enclosure on the bunder, His Excellecy was met by the chief Government officials and others. A deputation of the Anjuman-i-

TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS BY A FRIENDLY TRIBES.

KASSALA STILL HOLDING OUT.

AN IRISHMAN IN THE REBEL CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 27.

Major Chermside wires from Suakim that the powerful tribe of the Hodendowas have been defeated at Daggah on the road between Senhait and Kassala by the Benishmars, a friendly tribe.

They captured many cattle and camels, and a large number of remingtons.

According to statements reported to Major Chermside Kassala is still holding out.

It is reported from Massowah that an American Irishman, has reached Osman Digma's camp.

The Irishman, it is stated, embarked at Chicago and arrived at Ceylon. There he disguised himself as an Indian merchant and saw Arabi. He subsequently landed on the Arabian coast and joined Osman Digma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the course of the debate last night on Mr. Bruce's motion condemning the Egyptian Convention, Mr. Gladstone laid stress upon the necessity of the Convention, and said that the fears that it would lead to foreign interference in Egypt were groundless.

THE PAICE OF CONSOLS.

Consols closed last evening at 97¼.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

HAIPHONG, MARCH 26.

The French troops under General Negrier have been repulsed by the Chinese after three days' fighting, and have returned to Dongdang. The French loss in killed and wounded was 200.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Reuter's agent writes :—By a clerical error our telegram of yesterday stated that "frequent interviews have taken place between Fehmi and Musurus Pashas." This should have been issued :—"Frequent interviews have taken place between Earl Granville and Musurus and Fehmi Pashas."

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 27.

Orders have been received here by the officer commanding the Sappers to send two European officers from the Madras Sappers to Suakim to take the places of Captain Romilly and Lieutenant Newman, of the Royal Engineers, who were killed in the action at Tamai with the company of Madras Sappers.

The 43rd Regiment is in readiness to proceed on service, and is awaiting orders.

THE QUETTA REINFORCEMENTS.

Mules, ponies, and transport are being sent hence to Quetta.

Cholera has broken out in Mysore and Seringapatam.

THE EURASIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

This evening a meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held at the Dalhousie Institute to inaugurate a fund established by the Association to improve the dwellings of the Christian poor of Calcutta. Sir Rivers Thompson presided, and upwards of three hundred gentlemen were present. Sir Rivers Thompson made an eloquent speech which was received with applause. He was followed by Mr. Parsons, who briefly explained the scheme, saying that a considerably number of people lived in dwellings which were a standing disgrace to the city. Three thousand rupees have already been subscribed. Several Reverend gentlemen then addressed the meeting with a request that something should be done at once to raise the status of Eurasians.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MARCH 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.
Surats firm.
The London Cotton market has been quiet.
Good Fair Dhollera ..... 5¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
3½ " "	74¾
3 " Consols for account	97⅛
3 " Sterling Loan	97⅜
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	49

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £17,900,000, decrease £400,000.
Bills discounted £23,100,000 increase £400,000,
Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £26,000,000—£100,000.
The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 56 per cent.
The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, March 26.

10 p.m.	80·0

FRIDAY, March 27.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	85·3
6 p.m.	83·4

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

March 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s Rosetta.
April 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

THE Right Hon. Lord Reay will land at the Apollo-bunder at 8 a. m. on Monday.

WE are glad to learn that the latest reports which have been received from Abu state that the Rev. E. Bowen's symptoms are much improved, and that he is almost out of danger.

THE Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.I.E., returned from Calcutta on Thursday, and has resumed charge of the office of Government Pleader at Bombay.

THE Home Government have been purchasing horses in India for troops at Cairo—50, in Calcutta, for the Artillery, and 125, in Bombay, for the British Cavalry.

IT is proposed to lay a light railway from Pir Chowki, at the mouth of the Bolan, to Match, along the new military road, provided it can be done pretty easily. Such an arrangement would facilitate the transport of stores immensely.

NEWS from the tea districts does not at all indicate that the season will commence any earlier than last year. After the long drought, there has been a fair fall of rain in Kachar and Sylhet, and also in some parts of Assam, but in the Dooars and Darjeeling district rain is much wanted.

UNHAPPILY Lady Helen Blackwood was not able to leave Calcutta with Lord and Lady Dufferin on account of an attack of fever, but latest accounts report favourable progress.

THE Maharajah Holkar has had audience of the Viceroy at Allahabad, His Excellency returning the Maharajah's visit shortly afterwards.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has accompanied the Viceroy to Pindi, taking with him Mr. Holmes, his Private Secretary, and Major Sir George Larpent, A.-D.-C.

IT is stated that after all the Duke and Duchess of Connaught do not visit the camp at Pindi, as was their wish. Yielding to other influences, their Royal Highnesses go home at once—the Duke being allowed four months' special leave. His Royal Highness has had to decline the offer of a division in one of the Peshin army corps.

A PINDI correspondent describing the native levies says :—"They marched past on the morning of the 24th instant before a small assembly of the officers and staff of the garrison. There was a general feeling of surprise at the material the levies are made of and their drill. They are mostly Sikhs. The quality can be imagined when I mention that one regiment, some 400 strong, is composed almost entirely of men who have been pensioned or have cut their names from the 4th Sikhs. In fact, the levies under British officers would be most valuable. The physique of some of the Sikh levies is simply magnificent. English bugle-calls, English music, and English words of command are always used. The worst part of them is the mounted officers ; in many cases palpably pensioned infantry native officers."

IN addition to the Government presents, some of which we have already noticed, His Highness the Ameer of Kabul will receive a present from Lord Dufferin, which should prove to a warrior like Abdul Rahman as acceptable as the more costly gifts. This consists of a sword, mounted in gold, with a scabbard of red velvet with gold and diamond ornaments. The two mountings near the hilt consist of two large diamonds, of excellent colour and brilliancy, one on either side, surrounded by smaller diamonds, all of the first water. Scrolls of diamonds also give a finish to the other gold mountings, and in the centre of the scabbard is a gold plate on which is engraved, on one side in English and on the other in Persian, the following inscription : "This sword was presented to His Highness Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies, by his friend the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India. Rawal Pindi, 1885." The blade of the sword is not only ornamental but useful, for it is made of the best tempered steel and is as sharp as a razor.

MR. WHITALL, of the Forest Department, who was specially deputed by the Government of India to report on the forest resources of Beluchistan last summer, in an interesting report which he compiled calculated that, at the present rate of consumption, the wood supply would hold out another twelve or thirteen years. The wood in the immediate vicinity of Quetta has been used up, and this year the price went up to as much as Rs. 2 a maund. "It is therefore absolutely necessary," says a Quetta correspondent, "that energetic measures be taken for planting quick-growing timber as largely as possible, as, unless something is done soon, we shall have a wood-famine before long. After having seen all he had to see up here, Colonel Browulow went down to Sibi and started from there on the 16th for the petroleum works at Kuttan ; thence he will visit the railway."

Now that Russian and Afghan outposts are face to face, an incident which occurred when the Russians were before Constantinople in 1878 may be worth recording to show that the moujik soldier is not entirely without a certain sense of humour. One day a party of Russian infantry soldiers of Skobeleff's division started a game of football from the Russian lines ; and, curiously enough, the ball, followed by the kicking fouls its way into one of the *tabias*, or redoubts, held by the Turks, notwithstanding the frantic *yassacks* of the unfortunate sentry. The playful soldiers refused to turn out of the work ; and, as the Turks felt some diffidence in using force, Skobeleff sent up a large armed detachment to bring off his men, but all to no purpose. The Turks meanwhile had telegraphed into Constantinople ; and soon all the resources of diplomacy were brought into play ; with the result that the Russians, after having remained in possession of the captured redoubt for a whole day, graciously consented to evacuate it. With the tendency on the part of the Russians to indulge in such "little games" at critical moments, it would not be surprising to hear that Afghan and Russians had come into collision over some such act of playfulness on the part of some of Alikhanoff's guileless troopers.

PEOPLE who are fond of figures can hardly have failed to notice that when the "masters of finance" in the House of Commons propound anything in the shape of a calculation their results are pretty sure to be wrong. Mr. Courtney recently undertook to enlighten his former colleagues on the mathematical doctrine of probability. He is reported by the *Times* thus : "The Attorney-General had said that you might have thirteen trump cards in your hand ; but the chance of that was 150,000,000,000 to one." Mr. Gunning no doubt meant to say "one to 150,000,000,000 ;" but even so he is wide of the mark. The question is a sufficiently simple one —namely, how many combinations of 13 can be formed out of a total of 52 ? and the answer is 635,013,559,600. The player may find himself with any one of these possible combinations, and the chance of its being the particular combination in question is thus one out of the above number.

IT would seem as if our Foreign Office has been converted to Prince Bismarck's theory that on the English system of diplomacy Ambassadors are a costly and useless superfluity. Excepting at Paris and Vienna (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) there is hardly a capital in Europe where an English Ambassador can be found just now, excepting one or two who are engaged in packing up their traps in order to depart. Sir Robert Morier is on his way to say good-bye at Madrid, and Sir Edward Thornton is preparing to leave St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Malet has left Berlin in order to get married, and as Constantinople, which just now may be the most important centre of Eastern politics, we have no Ambassador. Even Mr. Wyndham, our Chargé, is getting ready to go to Belgrade. Surely, if Ambassadors are of any use in this world, now is the time they ought to be at their posts.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL FERGUS GRAHAM, Bengal Staff Corps, A.D.C., Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, has been granted six months' leave in India, and has handed over the command of the Volunteers to Major W. A. Browne, whose nomination has been confirmed by Government.

THE office of the Accountant-General, Military Department, at Calcutta will be closed from to-morrow.

ON the departure of Captain Miley, Ordnance and Clothing Examiner, Bengal, Captain F. F Burgess will be appointed to the post. Captain Burgess was Ordnance Examiner, Bombay, for some time.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which will be armed with Martini rifles, for which an annual allowance of fifty balled cartridges per arm will be issued free, and such Volunteers as render themselves efficient in musketry, according to a test to be introduced, will receive Rs. 10 annually. The wearing of a uniform will not be compulsory, but any one furnishing himself with a uniform will receive Rs. 5 from Government.

COLONEL J. J. BOSWELL, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, Mean Meer, is about to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers, has been appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy during the Rawal Pindi Camp.

THE officers of the Military Accounts Department are likely to be much wanted just now. Two will be required with the force proceeding to Quetta, one is now in Egypt, and a second may be wanted at any moment to proceed there. Captain Renny, who has not yet proceeded on furlough out of India, will probably have his furlough cancelled for the present ; and Lieutenant Melville, who is now in England and has been granted three months' extension of leave, will be recalled to duty.

THE Governor-General of India does not consider it advisable at present to form a reserve of native pensioned soldiers in connection with the Volunteer force in India.

THE present is considered a fitting opportunity for the expansion of the Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery into two batteries. Why does Bombay not form a battery of Volunteer Naval Artillery or a company of Sub-Marine Engineers ? There is ample material, if some person in authority would but take the initiative.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THERE will be a change of programme at the Gaiety this evening. The company have been playing "The Private Secretary" to fairly good houses during the week, and to-night they will produce a new comedy entitled "Three Hats." The company have made an exceedingly favourable impression on the public, and as they promise to act several new plays during their stay they should be well patronized.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON was the guest of the members of the Byculla Club on Thursday night. The Byculla occupies the premier position among the clubs of Western India, and for it to give a dinner in honour of the retiring Governor may be regarded as the highest social compliment that could be paid him. The Hon J. B. Peile, C. S. I., the President of the Club, presided. There were also present :—

Members.—Messrs. John S. Alstone, A. Abercrombie, Hon. W. F. Forbes Adam, Messrs. John Adams, C. E. Ashburner, R. S. Brown, H. W. Buckland, A. F. Beaufort, Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. W. J. Best, Dr. L. S. Bruce, Col. J. Bonus, Messrs. A. A. Conroy, P. Clark, L. Crawford, H. Curwen, C. P. Cooper, W. Clerke, R. S. Campbell, A. T. Crawford, James Dickson, Brig-Genl. S. Edwardes, Messrs. S. N. Fox, A. V. Frere, J. Fleming, E. McG. Fulton, T. M. Filgate, L. R. W. Forrest, Dr. J. T. Gray, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Grattan Geary, G. F. M. Grant, J. H. Grant, E. Gay, A. Gray, Lieut.-Col. C. Grant, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Dr. W. K. Hatch, Dr. A. N. Hojel, Major-Genl. H. F. Hancock, Messrs. W. E. Hart, G. H. R. Hart, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Messrs. James Jones, J. Jardine, J. Janni, S. Jackson, G. A. Kittredge, H. R. King, J. King, A. Keyser, Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham, Messrs. T. Lang, T. A. Little, B. Lang, Lieut.-General C. J. Merriman, Messrs. W. M. Macdonald. W. B. Mulock, Captain G. Martins, Messrs. John Macfarlane, J. Monteath, A. Morrison, Capt. H. Morland, Messrs. W. M. Macaulay, W. R. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. M. Melvill, Messrs. E. Masotti, C. G. W. Macpherson, Dr. R. Manser, J. G. Moore, Lieut-Col. W. Merriman, Messrs. J. Nugent. G. E. Ormiston, E. C. K. Ollivant, F. D. Parker, Hon. Mr. J. B. Peile, Major A. B. Portman, Mr. B. B. Russell, Hon. Mr. J. B. Richey, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, H. A. Richardson, Capt. H. O. Selby, Sir F. H. Souter, Hon. Sir C. Sargent, Messrs. F. Y. Smith, J. W. Smith, J. M. Sleater, N. S. Symons, R. B. Sedgwick, G. F. Sheppard, T. H. Stewart, Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Messrs. James Thorburn, R. L. Trewethick, G. W. Terry, Sir T. Thompson, Messrs. R. Walton, L. A. Wallace, A. C. Walker, Dr. G. Waters, Mr. M. R. Wyer, Col. M. W. Willoughby, Messrs. J. L. Warden, D. Watson, J. Westall, Col. A. S. Wake.

Guests.—H. E. Sir James Fergusson, A. D. C. in Waiting, Flag Lieut. to H. E. the Admiral, Dr. Meurin, R. C. Bishop, The Rev. A. B. Watson, and Sir Auckland Colvin.

Only three toasts were proposed, namely, the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, and the Governor.

THE PRESIDENT, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Governor," said :—And now, gentlemen, I invite you to drink to the health of the guest n whose honour we are assembled here to-night, His Excellency Sir James Fergusson. (Applause.) Gentlemen, as I rise to address you, my mind recurs to more than one occasion in the past on which, through far more eloquent lips than mine, the Byculla Club has tendered the chaplet of its hospitality to a departing Governor, in token that it deems him to have acted worthily of his country, and of her Imperial duties in the East. But if I enter with diffidence on the task which you have entrusted to me, I am supported and encouraged by two reflections, first, that you have enabled me to acknowledge the debt which I owe for much kindness and consideration received from His Excellency the Governor who leaves us to-morrow, and afterwards as his colleague ; and secondly, that as secretary and colleague I have enjoyed opportunities of observing the inner motives of his public life, which have not been open to many of those to whom I am speaking. Now, gentlemen, though I apprehend that our motive to-night is good-fellowship rather than politics, and that we are here to express the good-will of his fellow-countrymen to the Governor who leaves us to-morrow, and not to sit in judgment on his public career, yet I feel that I should fall below the occasion and the precedents of the past if I failed to speak of His Excellency as represented in his public acts. I therefore ask your indulgence if I pass by the lighter topics which might otherwise find fit place in an after-dinner speech, and address myself to a brief review of some of the passages in recent public affairs which best illustrate His Excellency's principles of government, and most bear the impress of his individual character. (Hear, hear.) Now I think you will not disagree with me if at the present time I give the first place to military affairs. It is but with qualified satisfaction that we can regard the peace which rests upon the Empire, from the valleys of the Indus and Ganges to the uplands of the Deccan, and the river deltas of Madras, unless the land frontier line by which ludia is accessible to an invader is so strongly held that this side of the question is not forced upon us. I hope that it may be forced or surprised. (Applause.) How that question is being dealt with we shall shortly be better informed. The note of preparation is sounded, and in some quarters we hope that a worthy place will be assigned to the army of this Presidency—(applause)—which is happy in the command of the distinguished General who has done so much for its efficiency and well-being, and whose absence is one of the few things which I regret to-night. Were His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief present I would ask him to testify that in all soldierly instincts he has had the sympathy, and in all soldierly policy the support, of the head of the Government—a Governor, gentlemen, who fought and was wounded at Chilianwalla, and who wears on his breast, beside the civil insignia which mark his public services, the medal of the Crimean War. (Loud applause.) And now, gentlemen, I must turn to the more peaceful themes of civil administration. Among these I will speak first of His Excellency's influence in the extension of railways. On a memorable occasion last year His Excellency showed very forcibly how the profits of railways to the countries to which they supply the conditions of wealth, is of infinitely larger dimensions than the mere return of interest on the capital expended in their construction. That need not now be urged upon you to my present hearers, who know very well that that profit remains in the country, if the interest is remitted to Europe ; but I observe that our native friends, or some school of them, have persuaded themselves that the policy of Englishmen in constructing railways is a purely selfish policy, to provide a good investment for their capital, and to enable them to put down Manchester goods cheaply in the inland markets and undersell native manufactures. But we cannot quite agree to put out of the account such items as the cheap carriage of exports, the interchange of local trade, and protection from famine. Take this last point alone. Famine is an evil from which an undeveloped country cannot be protected by even the humanest Government. The works of human science must [illegible] the sharp pinings of nature. But given a complete system of railways, and famine is impotent to destroy. In the past season there has been a serious failure of the harvest over a large area of the Deccan. But the Eastern Deccan line is open, and what is its effect ? Its effect is that in a district the history of which has been a history of years of glutted markets, varied by an occasional year of starvation and death, the price of grain has remained steady. Now, no Governor who ever came out to Bombay has been a more earnest advocate of railway extension than Sir James Fergusson. (Applause.) A few years ago one of the blankest spaces on the Indian railway map was the region of the Southern Deccan. It bears a very different aspect now. And be assured that a purpose very dear to His Excellency's heart was accomplished when in February last year the first blast of dynamite broke ground on the works of the Western Deccan Railway, for there was not a ghat to be tunneled nor a river to be bridged, not a town to be connected nor a plain to be tapped by that line, which had not been explored by His Excellency on horse-back in repeated tours, and he was prepared to pledge the provincial revenues to the last available rupee, rather than that work should be postponed. (Loud Applause.) Then, gentlemen, that railways may do their beneficent work, it is necessary that the conditions of prosperity be secured to those who grow the produce which the railways carry, that is, to the agricultural class. The conditions of their prosperity are security of tenure, equitable rents, and the benefit of their improvements. The public estate which is managed by the Bombay Government is equal in productive area to Ireland, and much more regularin paying its rent. (Laughter.) Its management calls for constant thought and watchfulness from each successive Governor. But I am sure that Sir James Fergusson would be the last man to claim that any novel or radical reform has been worked by his administration in the Bombay land revenue system. What falls to each Government in turn is to review, to complete, to adapt to new conjunctures, to advance as prudence permits on the broad lines of a land policy which does not vary.. His Excellency's Government has accordingly reviewed our land revenue system, and touched it here and there with a liberal hand. Security of tenure our peasant farmers enjoy, because our land law assures to every holder under Government a proprietary right in his holding as long as he pays his rent. But the periodic increase of the State rent having excited apprehension, His Excellency in Council publicly announced last year that in future revisions the enhancement should not exceed a certain fixed percentage. The operations by which we estimate the relative productive capacity of fields, the work of the Revenue Survey, have been prolonged over a great length of years, about half-a-century, entailing some discomfort and uncertainty on agriculture. His Excellency in Council has arranged to complete those operations within eight years, and to bring that uncertainty to an end. (Applause.) At the first revision of a land settlement, a former Government decided that the State rent should not be enhanced with regard to increased value of land due to improvements made by the holder. This decision was confirmed by law in 1865, and has been invariably respected. But as the land law of 1879 contains words which might seem to throw a doubton the intentions of the Government, His Excellency in Council has taken steps to amend the law, so that no room for doubt may remain. (Applause.) We have been accused of a too rigid exaction o rent, the State tenant being evicted if he falls into arrears. But now suspensions or remissions of revenue are granted on any serious failure of the harvest, and the eviction of the State tenant because he cannot pay his rent has been absolutely forbidden. (Applause.) I might quote other instances, but these will suffice. Now, gentlemen who were in the Town Hall last December at the presentation of addresses heard Lord Ripon express the opinion that the Bombay land revenue system is the best in India. However that may be, I can honestly say that His Excellency's Government has spared no pains to remove from it anything which might disconcert thrift, or discourage enterprize, or repel capital. If a permanent settlement is fiscally impracticable in India at present, His Excellency's Government has at least endeavoured to give to the Bombay land system as much of the security of apermanent settlement as it can. (Loud Applause.) And with regard to higher cultivation, by which we hope that the land may be enabled to support a larger population, that wealth may be brought into the country, the railways may work with full effect, and valuable produce supersede the present glut of coarse grain. Here we are calling on the peasant farmer to do something novel, costly, difficult, in which he stands in need of advice, information, the benefit of experiments. To meet these needs a Department of Agriculture was created two years ago and placed under my friend Mr. Ozanne, who has passed with distinction through the course of the Agricultural College at Cirencester. You, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, have been in communication with Mr. Ozanne for the improvement of the staples of cotton and wheat. I trust that this may be only the beginning of a much larger co-operation, and that the Director of Agriculture will become a channel of communication between the producer and the exporter, the peasant farmer and the merchant to the great advantageof both. (Applause so far of material progress. I will now turn to intellectual progress, and speak of education. Many of you gentlemen whom I see around me to-night are interested in one or other of the denominational schools of this city. You are therefore witnesses to the width of sympathy and patient kindness of heart which have made it a pleasant duty to His Excellency to cheer the monotony of the school year by his presence at prize-givings, and to speak an appropriate word of encouragement to every school in turn, legion as their number and diverse as their purpose may be. And how often, amidst the cares of a Governor's toilsome life, has he remembered to invite the boys and girls of the Byculla or some other school to come and make holiday in the grounds of Parel or Ganesh Khind. (Applause.) But His Excellency's personal influence has not been restricted tothese kind offices. His sympathy has gone further afield, and in the first week of this month it was warmly acknowledged in a city where if, perhaps, he hardly expected such a response, it was tendered in circumstances which must have been particularly grateful to him. For if His Excellency has always been ready to give the lead and support of Government to those who ask in the country's name, I believe he especially respects those who work out their conception of what they can do for their fellow-countrymen, without asking Government for any aid at all. I believe that as a true friend of India, he holds that the success of schemes for its public good by the people themselves is the healthiest and politically the most valuable work to which the people of India can put their hand, because it is by success in such works that they can best strengthen their position for seeking hereafter a larger share in the public administration, and because the experience thus and thus only to be gained of the doubts and difficulties which beset the execution of any large measure of national interest is likely to temper all their country by us. (Applause.) I am speaking of the College of the Deccan Education Society which now bears the Governor's name, designed by that Society to be an instrument of national education, which the country owes to the unassuming and disinterested labour of men who having themselves been educated in State institutions, after one generation of State support are prepared to stand alone, and to devote themselves to a work so laudable as the establishment of a system of primary schools in their native province. I am not surprised that a project so entirely elicited the generous appreciation of Sir James Fergusson, and the enthusiasm with which he was greeted must be among the most gratifying reminiscences of his government. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, the Governor in Council has not been inactive in the same field. The Education Commission, while freely recognising the merits of our primary school system, goes on to say that it rests too exclusively on the direct instrumentality of the Government. Now, it is true that many years ago primary education was taken up and organized by the Government, but it is nearly twenty years since the management of the primary school system was transferred to district boards. There is nothing in which Government has interfered less, and the direct instrumentality of Government is limited to the departmental control of the educational inspectors and their chief. And the measures undertaken by Sir James Fergusson's Government were planned in 1882 with a view to the extension of primary schools under the control of local boards. Gentlemen, I am not going to weary you with the details of those measures. They are in substance, that by the local Goverment Acts the municipal towns have for the first time been required to support primary schools, as the country people have long supported theirs, and are called upon to surrender a large sum of the rural school rate which they have long unjustly enjoyed. But as these towns may not be able at once to undertake this new burthen, the Government has come forward and offered to pay half the additional cost, and the district boards are empowered by the local Government Act to grant to a town school board any sum which will be spent for the benefit of the agricultural classes of the district. In short, the whole field of primary school finance has been reviewed and resettled, and the result was justly described in the address of the Deccan Sirdars to His Excellency as a great extension of national education, an extension, I have no hesitation in saying, which has no parallel in the past fifteen years. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the local Government has seldom been so fortunate as to have a large sum at its unfettered disposal for expenditure on education. But His Excellency's Government has had that good fortune, and I think every part of the community has received its share. The means of educating European and Eurasian children throughout the Presidency have been carefully reviewed, and a large grant has been made to help parents too poor of their own to pay for their children in schools and boarding schools, and for their technical education. More money has been given to colleges, aided schools, and many other needs, and special grants to a very large amount—over five lakhs of rupees—have been made in aid of school buildings. And when the new home for those poor children of the Indo-British Institution, and that for the excellent schools of St. Xavier, and the buildings of the Wilson College, take their place among the public edifices of this city, and the Fergusson College rises like a Phœnix from the ashes of the Bhudwar palace (Applause) there will be a group of permanent memorial of the work done by Sir James Fergusson's Government, in co-operation with the European societies of Bombay and the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Deccan. (Hear, hear and applause.) Gentlemen, I have been endeavouring to show that if there has not been anything startling or ambitious in the administration of the last five peaceful years, there has still been solid progress on the lines laid down for our guidance as the principles of British rule in India. It is the same when I come to speak of local self-government. I am one of those who believe that there are intelligent energies at work among the people, which may be guided to great results, and may be in danger of shipwreck unless they are ballasted by sober strength and depth of character. I trust that they will be content to address themselves in a constitutional way to their Government as established in India, and not try to swim in the troubled waters of English party politics. (Hear, hear and applause.) But with this side of the subject I am not dealing. There is at any rate no room to doubt that the exercises of which I have spoken may be healthily expended on the development of national education and on municipal affairs. It would, indeed, be strange and disappointing if after three-quarters of a century of British supremacy, our native subjects were not competent to take a large part in the management of highway boards, and sanitary boards, and school boards. (Applause). Now, of course, measures with this object are not new to be begun. For twenty years past district boards have been managing primary education substantially, and local public works less independently than could be desired. There have also been municipalities. The Local Government Acts passed in His Excellency's Council last year give to these local boards fuller control over the funds which they expend on the objects for which it is their duty to provide. They also introduced representation ; and whatever benefits are secured by the elective system in other countries are likely to be secured here, because the voters have shown remarkable interest in their duties, 70, 80, and even 90 per cent. of the electors in some constituencies having recorded their votes. (Applause.) If there was a debated point about these measures, it was the question how far we ought to go at once. His Excellency and his Council were in favour of a tentative advance, ample scope being provided for placing the choice of their representatives more entirely in the hands of the people, as the people make good their position step by step. You know that the late Viceroy was at first prepared to go much further on faith, but before he left India he cheerfully recognized that what had been done in this Presidency is sound and sufficient—(hear, hear)—and when in December last Lord Ripon publicly thanked Sir James Fergusson personally for his cordial assistance and support, I have no doubt he had this subject in his mind, and perhaps another far more angrily discussed, but happily treated by the public here in an admirably temperate and judicial spirit, on which he received wise and statesmanlike advice from the head of the Government of Bombay. (Applause). I must not omit to speak of His Excellency's relations with the Native Chiefs. Of all the Princes of India whose rights and privileges are guaranteed by the British Government, none are more distinguished for constitutional reforms, for material progress and sincere loyalty, than the Chiefs of this Presidency. They have laid aside the proud impassive reserve of Oriental despots, they have ceased to regard their revenues as the instrument of selfish pleasures, they construct railways and docks, they found colleges and travelling fellowships, and their names head the subscription lists for every patriotic object. Some of them are young men who have lately acceded to their hereditary powers. Of infinite importance is it to these young rulers to find a personal friend in the chief representative among them of the Queen, whom they justly revere. In Sir James Fergusson they have found such a friend (loud applause), who has received them, not with the ceremonial urbanity of the durbar, but with the warm observant courtesy of an English gentleman. He has made them his companions in the morning ride and the tennis-court, he has drawn out their shyness into confidence, he has inspired them with enlightened sentiments so that they bear themselves rather as the first gentlemen of a liberal commonwealth than as the autocrats of isolated principalities. (Applause.) Than Sir James Fergusson the native nobility have never had a truer or a kinder friend. (Renewed applause.) Time will permit me to do little more than name the public undertakings which have been suggested or promoted by His Excellency's enlightened humanity. I refer to the measures on behalf of the people employed in factories, to the new institutions for medical aid of various kinds, the ambulance class, the Veterinary College. I must name with similar brevity his services to our Exhibition. We have his assurance that those services will be continued in England. And it is with the future of that Exhibition that we associate the hope that to-morrow Bombay will not bid him a final farewell (loud applause), but that when all difficulties are surmounted, and all postponements survived, we shall have him among us again, not only in thought and sympathy, but also in bodily presence. (Renewed applause.) Gentlemen, I have detained you too long, and I must draw to a close. When we men of the Civil Service retire on the completion of a term in Council, or under the inexorable decree of the thirty-five years' rule, we ascend submissively on to the shelf which fate has assigned to us, from which we eye somewhat wistfully the drama of Indian public life, in which we still feel young enough to take a part. Far different is the case of a public man to whom a term of Colonial or Indian government is but an interlude between the first and second acts of Parliamentary life, and who returns to the stage of English politics in unimpaired vigour of body and mind. If a laborious study of the territories committed to his rule, a clear apprehension of the measures needed for their material development, a sympathy untinged with flattery for whatever in our native subjects is genuine and patriotic, a sincere desire for their moral and intellectual advancement,—if these confer a right to speak with authority on the issues of Indian statesmanship, then we may believe that a useful and distinguished career is still reserved for the Governor from whom we are about to part. (Prolonged applause.) And now gentlemen, remembering that its last sun has set on Sir James Fergusson's administration of this Presidency, and that before this time to-morrow the mail-steamer which bears him away will have vanished among the shadows on the western horizon, I ask you to turn with a smile from the little things in which you have sometimes differed from him, to fix your regard on his high sense of honour, his intolerance of injustice and oppression, his unflinching discharge of public duty whether in sorrow or in happiness (loud applause), his humanity, his frequent munificence, his large hospitality, and bid him a generous and a hearty God-speed. (Loud and continued cheering.)

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said : Mr. Peile and gentlemen.—I am well aware that it has been the custom on former occasions for this club to entertain the departing Governor of Bombay, and for myself, I am deeply sensible of the honour thus conferred upon him who has presided in this Government by being entertained by an assembly of the leading gentlemen of Western India. Yet, gentlemen, I would not exaggerate the honour because I know how deep is the sentiment of loyalty which underlies it ; and, moreover, that indulgence is extended towards one who may be credited with good intentions and forgiven for his shortcomings, on such an occasion as this I know that everything is forgotten that is unpleasant ; and as we are told that nothing but good can be said of the dead, so nothing but what is courteous is said of the departing. Even the devil's advocate is not allowed in on such occasions to deprecate the kindness of those expressions. But, gentlemen, perhaps it has seldom fallen to the lot of my position to be enlogised in terms so kindly and so graceful as those which have fallen from your chairman, who I should think might justly be considered one of the pride of the Bombay service. (Cheers.) I am not insensible of what the Government of Bombay has accomplished during my term of office, and yet I would disclaim truly personal credit for what has been accomplished. It would be vanity, indeed, were I to assume it. Yet Mr. Peile has touched with a light hand on much of what has been accomplished during the last five years, and I will be a lasting pleasure that I have been privileged to take part in some. Gentlemen, in my term I have co-operated with most able colleagues—men of great eminence and experience in the public service. Between us there has been an entire harmony, and I hope through our instrumentality much good work has been done. We have taken advantage of the years of peace and prosperity to lay more firmly the foundations of good administration in this presidency. (Cheers.) I have been happy in my epoch. Others have had to deal with seasons of terrible famine ; their resources have been crippled by war ; their energies have been called upon to deal with extraordinary circumstances. In my time there have been none of these things because when I arrived the sad recollections of the famine were fading in the past ; the contributions from provincial Governments to the Imperial revenues had ceased ; and were even refunded, and again sufficient revenues were at the disposal of Government to be expended to the advantage of the presidency. Under these auspicious circumstances it was our duty to make up for lost years. We had seasons of increasing prosperity, and, gentlemen, in the vast fields of provincial government there have been ample objects for the care and all the energy which Government has could bring to their disposal. (Cheers.) I would not weary you by recounting on it. Gentlemen of the civil service are well aware how difficulties have one by one been smoothed away ; how unpleasone questions cropped up in the adjustment of revenue and forest settlements and so forth ; and yet such labours though contributing greatly to the public benefit occupy but a small share in the public eye. Many such measures have in the last five years been passed. Solid undertakings, which had previously been designed by great minds, but which circumstances had not permitted to be carried out have now been accomplished. I will accept from my honourable colleague the compliment that I have been very earnest in advocating the formation of railways. (Cheers.) I am a believer in their civilizing influence. (Cheers.) I believe that their political effects are almost as great as their material. The Maoris in New Zealand say that where once a road has been made the land by its side belongs to the Queen ; and I do believe that with a complete system of intercommunication internal disturbances on a large scale become anachronism. But, gentlemen, I confess that the material effects of railways have been most present to my mind. The horrors of famine, which, thank God, I have never seen, have been so vividly described from the reports which I have read and the evidence of gentlemen with whom I have co-operated that it has been my earnest wish to do what I could to remove or mitigate this curse of the country. I am of the firm conviction that when railways are well distributed great famines will become a tradition. (Cheers.) Among such a vast population there must be times of scarcity, and Government may be called upon from time to time make extraordinary efforts, but helpless spectacleto of starvation would be things of the past. I think I have said before, and it is really such an important fact that I cannot help referring to it again, that when no district of thirsty land is more than fifty miles from a railway station it will never be a difficult matter, as in times past, to feed the people. I visited last Christmas a district where unfortunately both their early and latter rains had failed. My friend, the Commissioner, with me saw how the apprehensions of scarcity had already doubled the price of food grains ; yet the natural relief so immediately came by means of the newly opened railway that within another month prices had been readjusted, and grain had poured into the district like water running down-hill. I wish that other districts had been as fortunate in obtaining railways as the one to which I am referring. I know that the Government of India have this object much at heart : and I cannot but regret the obstacles which stand in the way of its accomplishment. Nor is it only the saving of lives, but the greatly enhanced profit of the producers through cheapened communications which is so necessary for the prosperity of the country and the development of its resources. Gentlemen, my friend, Mr. Peile, has, I confess, with the greatest relief to myself, mentioned the measures as having been our joint acts rather than my own ; because nothing could be more distasteful to my mind than to accept as compliments the personal credit for the good work done during my administration. I think that it would be rather humiliating than gratifying to claim the accomplishment of work that I could never have performed without the services and co-operation of others. To act with such colleagues and such assistants has been a privilege. I never shall forget or cease to be proud of having

nation, and he may well be considered to have been an accurate exponent of the views and aims of his nation and Government. He proposes that Russia 'Should organise masses of Asiatic cavalry, and hurling them on India as her vanguard under the banner of blood and rapine, bring back the times of Tamerlane.' Now, this is a very remarkable proposal, well worthy of consideration by humanitarians in England, and even more so by the masses of India who are threatened with a Russian restoration of the times of Tamerlane. It shows that while her advocates represent Russia as an angel of life and light, the *rôle* of the angel of Death and Darkness is more congenial to her." Passing on to consider how this threatened attack might best be met, General Walker expressed himself as unfavourable to the occupation of Afghanistan unless expressly invited by the Afghans. He thought that although we might lose prestige by allowing Russia to occupy Herat or Afghanistan, we should lose more by occupying the latter territory unless with consent of the people. He considered Khelat to be still far more worthy of being considered the key to India than Herat, being within fifty miles of the plains of Sind, and offering greater facilities for the approach of a Russian army. Khelat might be very easily defended, the climate was suitable for Europeans, and if the British army in India were increased by 10,000 men, with a railroad connecting Khelat with the sea at Kurrachee, our capabilities of defence against Russian aggression would be materially augmented. "But something more than this," added General Walker, "appears desirable to protect our Indian subjects from the blood and rapine with which, if we are to believe that worthy apostle of Russian civilisation, General Skobeleff, they are threatened. Here, too, we have an advantage in our favour, in that the most warlike of the Indian races are those who are located nearest the frontier, the Sikhs and Punjabis, and the Pathans on the Indus. From these races a considerable force of militia might be raised as an auxiliary to the regular army, with a view to the defence of the numerous passes into India which occur all along the frontier. Most of these passes are so difficult that they are usually considered impracticable for an army; but a pass, however difficult, might be surmounted by the light troops of an enterprising general if left wholly undefended, and, as the regular army could not guard every pass without being unduly weakened, a strong auxiliary force to hold all the passes is essentially necessary. The service would probably be most popular. Its conditions would be very similar to those of Ranjit Singh's army in the Punjab, only much more liberal, and the men might be readily trained to hold the mountain passes against Russia and all the Asiatic hordes she could assemble for the plunder of India." In conclusion, General Walker drew attention to General Jacob's suggestion that we should establish ourselves at Quetta and then subsidise the Afghans, so that they would be ready to accept us as their friends and be ready to aid us against Russian aggression. We had established ourselves at Quetta and it behoved us, now that Russia was 1,500 miles nearer to India than when General Jacob suggested that step, to do something more to augment our powers of defence, in stead of sitting still with our hands folded, doing nothing.

Sir Frederick Goldsmid then invited discussion, but the political aspects of the question appeared to deter the company from criticising the paper.

General Sir E. Hamley observed that the lecturer's plan for organising a militia on the frontier would leave Afghanistan to the mercy of Russia, and he thought it would be better to induce the Afghans to solicit our protection and occupation.

On the motion of Sir Frederick Goldsmid, who deprecated the formation of a neutral zone between Russia in Asia and India as likely to prove a constant source of dispute, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to General Walker for his interesting paper.

"FAITH-HEALING" IN LONDON.

THE *Daily News* publishes an accouont of a meeting summoned in the little chapel belonging to the Methodist Free Church Mission in John-street, Edgware-road, to "bear testimonies" regarding what was described in the circulars issued as "Divine healing." The gathering was not of a sectarian character; nor had it apparently any connection with the manifestations of the Salvation Army. Admiral Fishbourne, C. B., delivered the opening address, in the course of which he related how he was cured of rheumatic gout by Dr. Bordman, who presides over an institution known as Beth-shan, in the neighbourhood of Holloway. The description of Dr. Bordman's ministrations, it is remarked, may have sounded blasphemous, though it was manifestly given in a sober and devout spirit. Some other anecdotes of extraordinary healings were related by the Admiral, who then, having announced that he was summoned away by telegram to Reading, called upon "our brother here" to take his place. "Our brother here" was a short young man, with one eye, who, having been introduced as "Brother Cook" began at once by referring to his infirmity and anticipating the question "Why, if faith will heal, he had not got two good eyes." The effect of this speaker's fluent oratory was somewhat injured by his habit of transferring aspirates from places in which they were needed to others where, in polite society, they are not to be heard. But to be just, he related with much appearance of earnestness the story of how the left eye had been "accidentally pricked with a needle just twenty-six years ago, so that sight was thereby destroyed, and so remained until last September, when he went through the ceremony of prayer and anointing. "And now," exclaimed the young man, "I can feel and an eye comin; and, what's more, I can tell different objects with this new eye, and it's growin' and growin' every day." Since then, he added, he had been going about from place to place preaching the doctrine of "'ealin' by faith," and anointing sometimes as many as eleven different people in one evening.

Two other speakers followed with narratives of extraordinary cures effected in their own persons. One of these, "Brother Holway," a fair young man of slight build, but of reasonably healthy appearance, gave a sketch of his ailments, which appeared to have been of a singularly varied and extensive character. There was a slight interruption in the proceedings when one of the visitors rose and asked Brother Cook, in a friendly way, whether it was to be understood that he had regained the sight of the lost eye sufficiently, say, to read large type, the other eye being covered with a silk handkerchief. The reply was that he had not; but he "could see how many fingers were held up by his wife if she stood between him and the gas." "May I try the experiment?" asked the visitor; but we regret to say that Brother Cook's answer was angry in tone and slightly evasive. It was to the effect that his new eye had been fully tested at public meetings, and that he "wanted to get on with the business of the hevening." A fresh and more interesting stage in the proceedings was reached when Brother Martin, a stout, short, elderly man, with iron-grey hair, solemnly called upon any sick or afflicted person to stand forth. Two young women came forward, one of whom was stated to be deaf, the other describing herself as "weak and nervous." Approaching the steps of the platform, the sufferers were anointed with oil from a small bottle by Brother Martin, while this operator and his two coadjutors, Brothers Cook and Holway placing their hands upon the heads of the patients, joined with him in prayer and exhortations, concluding with the words "In the Name of Jehovah we bid you go free." Beyond this there is nothing to record, save the fact that the deaf young lady, of whose previous condition there had been no means of judging, appeared to be now able to hear very well anything that was said to her, and that the weak and nervous young lady declared that she "left better."

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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17 4	19 4	Cantenac { After Dinner }	...	18 0 20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite { Breakfast Wines. }	...	16 8 18 8
13 8	15 8	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	...	14 0 16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	...	10 8 12 0
26 0	29 0	Sparkling Red Claret ...	...	27 0 30 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	...	25 0 27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice ...	...	20 0 22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	...	16 0 18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	...	34 8 36 0
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	...	28 0 30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine ...	...	28 0 30 8
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	...	23 8 25 0
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	...	20 0 22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais ..	...	20 ... 22 8
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy ...	...	41 ...
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	...	28 0 30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant wine...	...	18 8 20 8
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter" ...	...	58 0 61 0
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	... 34 8
60 0	62 8	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reserve...	...	62 0 65 0
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55 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole ...	...	57 8 ...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	...	34 0 36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling ...	...	26 8 28 0
50 0	5 0	Excelsior	...	52 0 55 0
		PORT.		
36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle) ...	...	38 0 ...
26 4	28 4	Invalids'	gold capsule	... 27 8 29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich... ...	gold ,,	... 27 8 ...
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ...	black ,,	... 23 0 25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ...	red ,,	... 20 0 22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	green ,,	... 15 0 17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	...	24 0 ...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca ...	...	... 34 0 36

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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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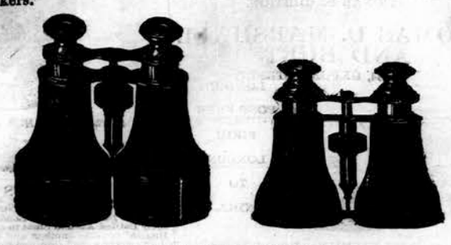

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Do. do. do. with 12 lens do. do. ... „ „ 25-0, 27-0 „	31	8
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Do. do. with 12 lens do. do. ..... „ „ 54-0 and	63	0
Telescopic Binoculars, with ocular adjustment, in strong black leather sling cases. The best article of the kind in India .....each Rs. 104-0 and	122	8
Do. do. do. mounted in crocodile hide and nickel, in strong black leather sling case..... each	144	0

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Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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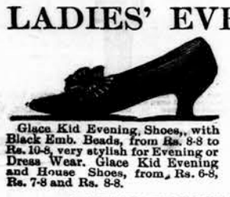
LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.



Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

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Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

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It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.
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In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

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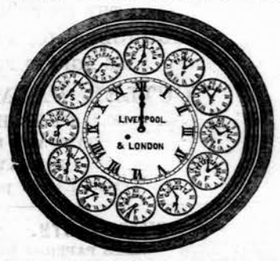

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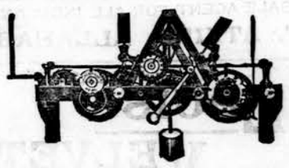

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